

DAILY REPORT

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REACTION CONTINUES TO U.S.-LIBYAN AIR SKIRMISH

Libyan Military Spokesman

OW201526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--A Libyan military spokesman charged yesterday that U.S. fighter planes intercepted and opened fire on two Libyan planes in Libyan air space, according to reports from Tripoli. The attack on the Libyan planes, the spokesman said, was made at a time when the United States is escalating its aggression against the Libyan people and its revolution.

The U. S. Air Force has started since Tuesday morning and continues intensive provocative operations of our air space and territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra, the spokesman said in a statement broadcast by Tripoli Radio.

The attack occurred, the spokesman said, when eight American aircraft attacked and opened fire on two Libyan fighters making a routine inspection operation of Libyan air space and territorial waters in the Gulf of Sidra. The Libyan military spokesman said a U.S. Navy F-14 fighter was shot down during the encounter, but he did not mention U.S. reports which say two Libyan planes were shot down.

He denied the report that the Libyan planes tried to attack the U.S. 6th Fleet. How could Libya attack the 6th Fleet with two airplanes? he asked. "Our aircraft were attacked over our territorial waters," he said. The spokesman said the U.S. violation "endangered world peace."

Several Countries' Responses

HK220147 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Reactions From Various Sides After the U.S.-Libyan Air Battle"]

[Text] According to reports, after the air battle between U.S. and Libyan aircraft over the southern Mediterranean early on 19 August, both sides involved put forward protests and their representatives at the United Nations reported on the matter to the Security Council; neither side, however, requested a Security Council meeting.

According to AP, the United States quickly acted to inform its allies, and the NATO council held a meeting of ambassadors the same day at the request of the United States. The U.S. representative gave a report on the incident at this meeting.

Certain Arab countries have reacted in varying ways to this incident. The acting Algerian foreign minister expressed "grave concern" over the shooting down of Libyan planes. The Egyptian foreign and defense ministries said the incident was no concern of Egypt. The Iranian foreign minister denounced the American shooting down of Libyan planes. PLO chairman Arafat issued a statement saying that the U.S. shooting down of Libyan planes "threatens the entire Arab nation, as well as being a grave anti-Libyan act."

The Soviet Union received notification from the United States, but has made no comment. Moscow's news machine only gave brief reports from Tripoli and Washington on the day of the incident, without comment. The TASS report gave a brief outline of the U.S. report that only two U.S. planes were involved and two Libyan planes shot down, without mentioning that the downed Libyan planes were Soviet-made SU-22s.

No Further Developments

HK220803 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "No Further Developments in the Situation After the U.S.-Libyan Air Battle"]

[Text] According to foreign press agencies, there have been no further developments in the situation since the air battle between U.S. and Libyan planes over the southern Mediterranean.

When U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger arrived in London for a 3-day visit on 20 Aug, he stated that the United States had no plans to hold any maneuvers in the Khali] Surt in the near future, and that no further clashes with the Libyans would occur. Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci said that the incident was closed.

When inspecting the aircraft carrier Constellation on 20 August, President Reagan reiterated that it was necessary for U.S. planes to fight back when attacked while on maneuvers "in international waters." He also stressed "any of our units will fight back in self-defense when attacked."

According to a Libyan JANA news agency report of 20 August, mass demonstrations were held in Tripoli and Benghazi protesting against the shooting down of two Soviet-made SU-22 fighters over the Mediterranean by the United States. A diplomat at the Libyan Embassy in Paris said at a press conference that Libya would not take retaliatory action against American expatriates in Libya. On the question of using the oil weapon against the United States, he said nothing specific about its possible use. At present the United States has no diplomatic relations with Libya. The United States gets 10 percent of its oil imports from Libya, and about 2,500 American expatriates in Libya are employed by Libyan oil companies.

When the incident occurred, the Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi was in Aden attending a summit meeting with Ethiopia and South Yemen. This meeting ended with the signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation. At the close of the meeting on 19 August, Al-Qadhdhafi announced that Libya would not submit to threats backed up by force. He said, the three-country alliance was "a positive act for opposing U.S. adventurism in the region," and had also "gained the full support of the socialist camp."

South Yemen and Ethiopia both issued Foreign Ministry statements denouncing the United States for causing a dangerous situation by shooting down Libyan aircraft--a situation that might have grave consequences. The Middle East correspondent of the London FINANCIAL TIMES reported that the treaty signed by Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen "is mainly aimed at limiting U.S. influence in the Middle East. Due to the shooting down of the Libyan aircraft, the significance of this treaty will be somewhat greater than expected."

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commentary of 20 August pointed out, by this incident the United States had handed the following "message" to Libya, the Soviet Union and other countries: "No matter where it is, so long as U.S. interests may be challenged, the Reagan administration is prepared to act with vigor to defend those interests."

Arab League Official

OW220943 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] United Nations, August 21 (XINHUA)--Secretary-General of the Arab League Chedli Klibi warned that "the maneuvers of American military forces near Libyan shores could result in an escalation of the tensions in the Middle East," in a statement circulated here today by the observer mission of the Arab League. The statement said: "The consequences of these maneuvers are considered a violation of the safety and security of an Arab state, a member of the League of Arab States."

Both the United States and Libya have informed the president of the UN Security Council about their air clash on August 19, but neither of them asked for a council meeting.

Al-Qadhdhafi on Dispute

OW221357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)--Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi declared in Addis Ababa yesterday that his country was ready to defend the Gulf of Sidra even if it meant outright war with the United States or led to a third world war, according to Western news agency reports.

Addressing a news conference on his reaction to the shooting down of two Libyan fighter aircraft by American war planes, he said America was "playing with fire and threatening world peace."

"We accept war with America," he said. "If the North Atlantic Treaty Organization intends to intervene, we have our own friends in the world." Earlier, he told a rally in Aden, "The Arab nation has no choice but to mobilize its forces to launch a counter-attack on bases set up by America in the Arab homeland, free areas still under America's yoke and liberate Palestine."

Demonstrations have been held in Libya to protest against the U.S. shooting down of Libyan jets over the Mediterranean.

LIAOWANG ON CHINA'S POSITION IN THIRD WORLD

OW211337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Aug (XINHUA)--LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] magazine No 5 of 1981 published today carries a signed article entitled "China Belongs to the Third World Forever."

The article says: "The Third World countries are the victims bearing the brunt of hegemonism.... Although the strategic focal point of the struggle for hegemony between the Soviet Union and the United States is in Europe, the principal direction of expansion at present is pointing toward several key areas in the Third World. The Soviet Union is dreaming of conquering Western Europe, but has found it too tough a nut. Thus it stays clear of its antagonist's main force and tries to strike at its weak points by turning south to outflank Europe and then continuing to launch offensives against the Middle East--the Persian Gulf--Southwest Asia, Southeast Asia, southern Africa and the Caribbean region."

After citing facts about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its invasion of Kampuchea through the Vietnamese regional hegemonists, the article says: It is clear that the Soviet Union will not stop at Kampuchea and Afghanistan to realize global strategic deployment. "China, as a member of the Third World, will certainly oppose the Soviet hegemonists' aggression and expansion together with the people of other countries."

"China's policy toward the Third World remains unchanged.... As in the past, China will resolutely side with oppressed nations and people, oppose all external aggression and intervention against Third World countries and firmly support the Third World countries' struggle to safeguard their national independence and develop their national economy and their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism." "China is joining some Western countries in opposing hegemonism. But it does not mean that it no longer supports the Third World people's struggle or that it is disregarding the interests of the oppressed nations.... China and the United States are developing their relations, but it does not mean that China supports the erroneous policies of the United States toward certain Third World countries. The United States sides with Israel and the racist regime of South Africa, supports South Korea in undermining the reunification of Korea and interferes in the internal affairs of some countries including China. China opposes all this. There is no doubt that China executes its foreign policy independently and with the initiative in its own hands."

The article also says: "Although China has carried out economic exchanges with certain developed countries and absorbed some foreign capital and advanced technology, it still remains an underdeveloped country.... China must join with other Third World countries in the struggle to build a new international economic order."

The article says: China must strengthen unity with the Third World. It refutes the fallacies of the so-called China "threat" fabricated by the Soviet Union and Vietnam. The article says China does not have a single soldier abroad. China is the one who is threatened with a million Soviet troops in the north and continuous Vietnamese shelling in the south. Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and control of Laos are threatening the Southeast Asian countries. The article points out that the Soviet Union and Vietnam, those big and small hegemonists, are resorting to rumormongering and intimidation in an attempt to drive a wedge between China and the Southeast Asian countries and to weaken the antihegemonist forces. The Soviet hegemonists' mortal fear of the unity between China and the Third World countries should remind us to treasure this unity very dearly.

"There are also people who tried to scare others by noting that China is a communist country. This amounts to harping on Dulles' old tune. The Chinese people believe that adopting communism is China's internal affair. The Chinese revolution was not imported from abroad, nor will it be exported to other countries. Whatever road is chosen by a country is that particular country's own business and China has nothing to do with it."

The article also says: "China has always regarded the five principles of peaceful co-existence as the norm for handling international relations. China upholds noninterference with other countries' internal affairs, advocates equality of all countries, big or small and opposes the bullying of the weak by the strong. China never imposes its will forcibly on others."

The article concludes: "We and the Third World countries have had a common lot and we have a common goal. We can understand, sympathize with and support one another most closely. We cannot separate ourselves from the Third World even for a moment."

UN ENERGY CONFERENCE CLOSES, ADOPTS CONSENSUS

OW220317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Nairobi, August 21 (XINHUA)--The United Nations conference on new and renewable sources of energy closed here late tonight after adopting by consensus a programme of action for the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy. The programme of action was adopted after repeated consultations at committee meetings mainly between developed and developing countries. It pointed out the seriousness of world energy problem and the necessity and inevitability of energy transition from the present international economy based primarily on hydro-carbons to one based on new and renewable sources of energy. It contains a series of concrete measures to strengthen international cooperation to promote the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy to ensure an orderly and smooth energy transition.

In his closing remarks, conference president and Kenyan Minister of Energy John Henry Okwango praised the adoption of the programme "a fruitful joint effort" by the delegations attending the conference.

Conference Secretary General Enrique Iglesias stressed the importance of the programme as international cooperation to tackle the crucial issue of new and renewable sources of energy. It will also "inspire action at the national level," he said.

A number of delegations also spoke after adoption of the programme, stressing the need for financial and institutional measures to guarantee its implementation. While recognizing the programme as "guidelines for cooperative measures to improve the world energy situation." The U.S. delegate made reservations on certain points. "The United States could not now support a special World Bank energy affiliate," he said. He also expressed reservations on the programme's references to permanent sovereignty over natural resources, for such sovereignty is subordinate to international law.

In his remarks at the closing meeting, deputy head of the Chinese delegation Yang Keming said that the programme of action "had laid the foundation for all forms of cooperative activities in the field of new and renewable sources of energy for the solution of energy problem," he said. He called on participating states and international organizations to make unswerving efforts and take concrete action for its realization. In the process of the energy transition, "all industrially developed countries should as a matter of course provide the developing countries with the necessary funds and technical assistance," he said.

The conference also adopted today three resolutions on new and renewable sources of energy in the context of development. In a resolution adopted without a vote, the conference urges "acceleration of programmes of afforestation with a view to enhancing the production and availability of fuelwood, as a part of the effort, to achieve a five-fold increase in annual tree-planting rates by the year 2000." It also urges "the acceleration of programmes for the development of others renewable energy sources such as biogas, wind, solar, hydro, geothermal and peat where economically viable, with a view to reducing the pressure on fuelwood supplies and also to improving the standards of living in rural areas."

In another resolution also adopted without a vote, the conference pointed out "soil erosion and deforestation in many developing countries seriously effect possibilities of hydro-electric power generation and the utilization of biogas of plant origin." It asked the member states' governments to consider in their development plans energy policy in close relation with general environmental policies and, in particular, with soil, water and forest policies, and to consider cooperation with the programmes of the world soils policy sponsored by the United Nations."

In a resolution entitled "Right of Countries To Transfer of Technology," the conference pointed out that "it is the sovereign right of all countries, particularly the developing countries, to explore, acquire and obtain the transfer of technology relating to all kinds of new and renewable sources of energy and to control it without political constraints or fear of aggression from any other state member of the United Nations. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 in favour, none against and 36 abstentions.

NO PRICE AGREEMENT REACHED AS OPEC CONFERENCE ENDS

OW221031 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Oil ministers of the 13 OPEC members today failed to reach agreement on a unified oil price after three days of negotiations here. Speaking at a press conference after the final meeting this afternoon, Indonesian Oil Minister Suboto, current OPEC president, pointed out that the main obstacle to an agreement remained the question of the level of OPEC's marker price of crude. He said at one point yesterday the participants were close to agreeing on 35 dollars a barrel as the marker price. 11 OPEC members accepted this price while Saudi Arabia insisted on 34 dollars and Iran on 36.

However, the oil ministers of both Kuwait and Saudi Arabia told the press this evening that at this afternoon's meeting the majority of the OPEC members agreed on 34 dollars as proposed by Saudi Arabia. The Kuwaiti oil minister said nine or ten countries were in favour of 34 dollars. Apparently, Libya, Algeria, Iran and perhaps Venezuela were against. They had earlier insisted on 36 dollars as the marker crude.

This emergency ministerial consultative conference was called against the background of a persistent oil glut at the world market since the beginning of this year. The glut, estimated at two to three million barrels a day, had forced many OPEC countries to lower their oil prices. Saudi Arabia, chiefly responsible for the glut because it produces 10.3 million barrels a day or 45 per cent of the OPEC's total production, wanted to take this opportunity to establish a unified OPEC oil price so as to stabilize the world oil market. As a compromise to other OPEC members, it proposed 34 dollars as OPEC's unified marker price of crude and offered to raise its present price of 32 dollars to 34. According to the proposal, Libya, Algeria and Nigeria which produce high-quality light oil are allowed to sell their oil at 37 dollars a barrel, about three dollars lower than their current prices. The Saudis would agree to reduce their oil output by two million barrels a day.

At the press conference Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Yamani announced his country will cut its oil production by one million barrels a day for the month of September. He described this as a gesture to other OPEC members for an early agreement on a unified price. But he said before a pricing agreement is reached, Saudi Arabia will continue to charge 32 dollars a barrel for its crude, the lowest among all OPEC countries.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MAKES NO PROGRESS

OW221003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Geneva, August 21 (XINHUA)--The Geneva committee on disarmament closed its 1981 summer session here today after 10 weeks of prolonged negotiations. No substantive progress was made on such major disarmament issues as nuclear disarmament, nuclear test ban, security guarantees for non-nuclear weapon states and prohibition of chemical weapons. Nor was any agreement reached on the setting up of ad-hoc working groups for the items of nuclear disarmament and nuclear test ban.

On the question of providing security guarantees to non-nuclear weapon states, the group of 21 non-aligned and neutral countries held that such guarantees should be unconditionally granted by nuclear-weapon states, the superpowers in particular. This stand was supported by China and some other countries. But both the Soviet Union and United States still wanted to attach conditions or restrictions of one kind or another to security guarantees. This aroused dissatisfaction from many small and medium countries. The negotiations at the summer session came to a deadlock because of Soviet opposition to the necessary international control and examination over the banning of such weapons.

The committee on disarmament, as an international set-up for multi-lateral negotiations, convenes session in two parts every year, one in spring and the other in summer, with a recess in between.

REAGAN ECONOMIC PROGRAM ENCOUNTERS TROUBLE

OW211916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 21 Aug 81

["Reagan's Economic Recovery Program: Hidden Troubles Revealed"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, August 20 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Enguang)--President Ronald Reagan's ambitious economic recovery program, which has just been put into action, is encountering troubles. The Reagan administration is seeking further cuts in government spending and social welfare expenses to ensure a balanced budget in 1984. Reagan's economic recovery program, approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives in early August, consists of sweeping reductions in both taxes and government spendings. In the past two weeks, American economists have been focusing their attention on troubles facing the economic program, including the outstanding problem that planned tax reductions, which amount to 285 billion U.S. dollars in the coming three years, far outweigh spending cuts, which will reach 140 billion U.S. dollars in the same period. In other words, reductions in government revenues are far greater than reductions in expenditure. Though the government may increase its revenues by other means, they are very limited.

The New York TIMES describes the problems as "the biggest cause of budget deficit in the years ahead."

While it is hardly possible to reduce the budget deficit, defense spending will rise at an annual rate of 7 percent. It is stipulated that defense expenditure will reach 226 billion U.S. dollars for the next fiscal year and 373 billion U.S. dollars in 1986, with the total for the next five years reaching a record figure of 1,500 billion U.S. dollars.

Inflation in the United States has somewhat declined, but it still remains a major stumbling block to government spending control. Press comments in Washington predicted that if the present trend continues, the budget deficit will reach about 60 billion U.S. dollars, 20 billion U.S. dollars more than the planned figure of 42.5 billion U.S. dollars. Reagan has said that he will continue to push this economic recovery program, which may become "two reductions (in taxes and government spending) and one increase (in defense spending)." He also has committed himself to a balanced budget. But the above troubles have given rise to misgivings and uncertainties with government officials and the public, who doubt if Reagan can make his program a success.

While vacationing in California, Reagan recently called a special meeting of high-ranking officials for a budget review. Among the participants were the secretaries of State, Defense and Treasury, the chief of the budget bureau and other high officials of the administration. At the meeting, it was disclosed that the treasury secretary and the chief of the budget bureau suggested a cut in defense spending by 10 to 20 billion U.S. dollars annually and by a total of 75 billion U.S. dollars in 1984. The chief of the budget bureau held that defense spending cuts are a "must" if the objective of balanced budget is to be achieved. The White House did not reject his statement, but deputy press spokesman Larry Speakes announced that the chief of the budget bureau had put forward a proposal to economize on military spending by improving administrative management and other measures. Speakes added that the Reagan administration has committed itself to a 7 percent increase in military expenditure.

It is obvious that the budget bureau proposal is alien to the Defense Department's ideas for consolidating the military strength of the country. The Defense Department has engaged itself in developing a program based on a new generation of strategic nuclear arms. At a meeting of the state security council held in Los Angeles on August 17, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger suggested an outline program including the use of 200 MX mobile intercontinental missiles for replenishing or replacing Minuteman-type land-based missiles, the use of 50 B-1 strategic bombers and 200 Stealth strategic bombers to replace out-dated B-52's, and the improvement and development of Trident-one and Trident-two missile submarines. Nothing has been disclosed about the cost of the program of strategic deterrence which involves all the three armed forces, but it has been reported that the plan for developing MX mobile missiles alone will cost 30 to 50 billion U.S. dollars. That means defense spending cuts are inappropriate for the time being.

Reagan declared after two meetings in California that he is committed to two promises: a reduction of government spending and an increase in defense expenditure spending. White House officials said that the budget review will continue if there is still difficulty in drawing any conclusions.

If a defense spending cut is impossible at present, how about reductions on other items? Big slashes in education, public health and social welfare already have caused strong repercussions, but the White House has indicated that Reagan is contemplating more cuts in his social program. It is generally held among economists and journalists that the Reagan administration will find little room for readjustments in defense or social programs. It is far from certain whether his budget balance and economic recovery plans will be a success or not.

BUSH STRESSES NEED TO STRENGTHEN U.S. DEFENSE

OW221647 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Aug (XINHUA)--At a gathering in Philadelphia on 17 August, U.S. Vice President George Bush pointed out that the Soviet Union is constantly building up its military strength while talking glibly about peace, and that the United States, too, must build up its defense forces. He said that this is one of the crucial parts of U.S. foreign policy.

On Soviet charges against the U.S. decision to produce neutron bombs, Bush said: "The Soviets say that the neutron bomb is unnecessary because Red Army tanks are no threat to anyone. But I know...many Afghans do not agree to what they are saying." Bush said: "If they like peace so much, then let them pull out of Afghanistan. They have stationed more than 85,000 troops there. If they like peace so much, then let them have Vietnam withdraw from Kampuchea."

Bush continued: "If they are for peace, why do they support terrorists? If they want peace, why are they spending about one and a half times as much as we do on military items? There is a country that has to buy foodstuff from other countries." He said: "In the past 20 years, their military expenditures have increased at an annual rate of 4 to 5 percent. Does this show that their true intentions are peaceful?" Bush added that while talking volubly about peace, Moscow not only has built up its own strength but has encouraged Cuba to "export terrorism" in the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. CRITICIZES USSR'S INTERNATIONAL BEHAVIOR

OW220137 Beijing XINHUA in English 0131 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Washington, August 21 (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department said today that the Soviet Union cannot be counted upon to behave itself in international affairs. In a brief statement on the anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, which falls today, the State Department said, this event once again reminded all nations of the world "both of the crude and tragic violation of national sovereignty and independence" and the need for all governments "to commit themselves to the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and the Helsinki Final Act."

Unfortunately, the statement said, the actions of the Soviet Union in more recent years including its invasion of non-aligned Afghanistan "have failed to give assurance to the other nations of the world that the Soviet Union can be counted upon to live up to universally recognized standards of international behavior."

U.S., UK DEFENSE SECRETARIES END LONDON TALKS

OW240300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] London, August 23 (XINHUA)--U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger denied here today that he had discussed with his British counterpart John Nott the question of storing neutron bombs in Europe.

It has been reported that the main purpose of his visit to Britain, which began three days ago, was to obtain a British commitment to equip its forces in West Germany with neutron warheads. But this speculation was firmly denied by a spokesman of the British Defence Ministry, who said that "if there was any suggestion of deploying them in Europe it would be a matter for NATO and would be discussed within NATO." Weinberger told reporters at London's Heathrow airport upon his departure for home today that "I have had no request nor have we made any suggestion because we want simply to have it manufactured and available."

Details of Weinberger's talks with John Nott have not been disclosed. British officials simply said that the talks were intended to renew contacts between the two defence secretaries after their meeting in Washington last month and that they discussed "matters of mutual interest" to prepare the ground for meetings of the NATO nuclear planning group and the NATO defence ministers later this year.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL GROUPS CONTINUE CHINA TOURSMeet Shanghai Vice Mayor

OW190511 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] Vice Mayor Zhao Xingzhi feted the delegation from the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives led by Rep. Clarence Long on the evening of 18 August and had a friendly talk with its members.

Meet Bo Yibo

OW200738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met with the U.S. congressional delegation of Ways and Means Committee led by Sam M. Gibbons in the Great Hall of the People here today. Bo Yibo answered the visitors' questions about China's economic policies and policies on foreign trade.

Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, attended the meeting. Also present was Charles Freeman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the American Embassy in Beijing.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENT ON TASS COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE

HK211256 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 81 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Another Trick by Moscow To Split the West"]

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS published a commentator's article on 16 August in an attempt to break up the Western alliance. It openly demanded that the Western countries should "individually or collectively," "explicitly and clearly" answer the question about their relations with the Soviet Union on which "their destiny depends." The commentator continued by saying that they should state their intention "very simply." In fact what the Soviet Union wants is for the leaders of Western Europe to move away from the United States and to "individually" hold disarmament talks with it. Of course, it would be even better if all the U.S. allies were to "collectively" do so.

People with sensitivity see this commentary as a Moscow press communique because they are familiar with the fact that the Soviet Government, including Brezhnev, has deviously continued to propose disarmament talks while expanding its army on a large scale and trying to cause the disintegration of the U.S.-European alliance. Recently, the Soviet Union proposed talks with the West such as talks on theater nuclear weapons in Europe in an attempt to halt and sabotage NATO's original plan of deploying U.S. medium-range guided missiles in Western Europe beginning in 1983. The Soviet Union wants to maintain its nuclear superiority acquired by its deploying large numbers of SS-20 guided missiles and Backfire bombers in Europe in the past few years. However, the Soviet attempt has not been realized. After exchanging views with its allies in Western Europe, the United States has decided to hold talks with the Soviet Union at the end of this year and suggested holding talks with Soviet Union to establish a military balance between the two camps.

The TASS commentator adopted the tactic of gaining the initiative by striking first so that countries in Western Europe would not denounce the aforesaid Moscow proposal as a new move to split the West. He picked out some leaders--who have all along resolutely held that the Western alliance should deal with the Soviet Union together--of countries in Western Europe such as Margaret Thatcher as targets attacking them as "being totally devoted" to the United States. He mentioned other names in his attack saying that so and so is an "incurable fool" who persists in taking the stand of Western unity and who "would rather die with the rest" than let people respond to the aforesaid Moscow proposal. However, this TASS attack does not seem to have succeeded. The West German Government, the party in power, the SPD, and figures of the opposition party, the CDU, have rejected the TASS proposal. The government and figures of the party in power have bluntly stated that there is no foundation for Western Europe to individually hold talks with Moscow. Figures of the opposition party have pierced the truth with a single pertinent remark exposing the TASS proposal as "an attempt to further disintegrate NATO" and "expecting Western Europe to court its own destruction."

This is actually true. With the exception of Britain and France, all other countries in Western Europe have no nuclear weapons. Even when the conventional weapons of other countries in Western Europe are added to the nuclear weapons of Britain and France, they still could not possibly stare off a Soviet military attack and so the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" is needed. Therefore, if they act in accordance with the proposal put forth by TASS, Western Europe would relinquish the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" in exchange for the security provided by agreements reached with the Soviet Union. What is even more ridiculous is that according to this TASS proposal countries in Western Europe that have no nuclear weapons and account for the majority should all the more hold talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear weapons limitations and count on the Soviet Union's good will to ensure the security of Western Europe.

COMMENTARY: SOVIET-WEST EUROPE 'PEACE' INITIATIVE

OW221954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 22 Aug 81

["Commentary: Behind Soviet 'Peace' Offensive in Western Europe"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA correspondent Li Zhongfa)--A powerful Soviet "Peace" offensive is on the move in Western Europe. Moscow has proposed to shelve nuclear missiles deployment in Europe, renewed the proposal on a Nordic nuclear-free zone and suggested separate disarmament talks between West European countries and the Soviet Union.... All these grandiose proposals have one and the same purpose, i.e., to sow discord in the relations between the United States and West European countries, cause a split within NATO and nullify NATO's "dual resolution" while maintaining and further expanding the Soviet Union's military superiority in Europe.

NATO's "dual resolution" was adopted by its member states in December, 1979 when they felt a grave menace from Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles. The resolution calls for negotiations with the Soviet Union and the deployment, beginning in 1983, of 572 American cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe to deal with the Soviet SS-20 missiles. The resolution came under vehement Soviet attack as soon as it was adopted. While the resolution was waiting for parliamentary approval of the member countries concerned, the Soviet Union had increased the number of its triple-warheaded SS-20 nuclear missiles to over 250. Everybody knows these missiles are directed at Western Europe.

Some Western observers have pointed out that even when the NATO countries fulfill their deployment plan, the Soviet Union will still enjoy a medium-range missiles superiority over NATO at the ratio of 2.5 to 1. Western experts have commented that the Soviet proposal to shelve missiles deployment is actually designed to freeze the Soviet superiority and at the same time keep the West from doing anything about it.

As to the renewed proposal on a Nordic nuclear-free zone, the irony is that in the Nordic region, Sweden and Finland are neutral countries that possess no nuclear weapons. Norway and Denmark are NATO members that possess no nuclear weapons either, whereas the Soviet Union alone has got huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons on the Kola Peninsula near the above four countries. The Baltic region has also become a nuclear arsenal for the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union has gone so far as to declare that the Nordic nuclear-free zone must not include the Soviet-governed Kola Peninsula and Baltic region. Western experts have revealed that the Soviet proposal is intended not only to turn the Nordic countries against NATO's "dual resolution," but also to prejudice the interests of West Germany by including in the nuclear-free region Schleswig-Holstein state in the north of that country.

West Germany is a main target of the Soviet "peace" offensive against Western Europe. Over 200 out of 572 medium-sized nuclear missiles to be deployed by the NATO will be installed in West Germany. The main strength of the U.S. Armed Forces in Western Europe is in that country too. In case West Germany refuses to allow the United States to post medium-sized nuclear missiles in its territory, NATO's "dual resolution" will become infeasible. In order to realize the plan to weaken NATO's strength, the Soviet Union has adopted a dual tactic towards West Germany's ruling Social Democratic Party. On the one hand, it invited Egon Bahr, a chief architect of the east policy of the Social Democratic Party, and the party's chairman Willy Brandt to visit the Soviet Union. On the other hand, it charged incumbent federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of supporting NATO's "dual resolution."

What is more, the Soviet Union has tried every conceivable way to incite pacifist and neutralist thinking in West European countries to oppose the military buildup in Western Europe. It has been noted that the Soviet Union launched the "peace" offensive at a time when pacifism and neutralism have gained ground in a number of West European countries in recent period. This force opposes the possession of nuclear weapons in general terms and urges all countries to cut their military strength unconditionally. It even demands unilateral disarmament by the West. It suspects the United States of having the intention to hold talks with the Soviet Union on reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Generally speaking, however, these smug calculations are far from being fulfilled. Many West European countries still maintain the view that the pressing task facing them is to strengthen defence to cope with Soviet threat. The West German Government has all along expressed its willingness to deploy medium-sized missiles in its country. Recently, it turned down the Soviet proposal to separate the negotiations on disarmament. French President Francois Mitterrand has declared explicitly that only after the West European countries have strengthened their defence, could they effectively negotiate with the Soviet Union. Britain and Italy have also stressed their determination to carry out the "dual resolution."

TASS COMMUNIQUE ON BREZHNEV'S CRIMEA MEETINGS

OW231904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Moscow, August 23 (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in his separate meetings with the leaders of East European countries and Mongolia in Crimea in July and August had discussed "most important objectives of the development of cooperation between the socialist states." They discussed in particular the "acute crisis phenomena" now confronting Poland. This was announced in a communique released by TASS yesterday at the end of a meeting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee which "examined the results of the meetings." The Politburo "has fully and entirely approved of Leonid Brezhnev's activity (and) of the results of the talks he had," says the communique.

With obvious reference to Poland, the Politburo stressed the importance for a Communist Party to "pursue a realistic economic policy without running into excessive debt to the capitalist states, educate the working people in the spirit of internationalism, show revolutionary vigilance and give a timely and resolute rebuff to anti-socialist forces."

The communique said that the relationship between the countries of the "socialist community" is characterized by the concern of each not only with the interest of its own country but also with the interest of its friends and allies. It was pointed out in some Western news reports that this principle of "mutual concern" had been used as the Kremlin's pretext for its invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

"Necessary coordination of the foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community has been done" in the course of the Crimea meetings, the communique adds. It accuses the United States of "building up international tensions" and again lashes out at the U.S. administration's decision to produce neutron weapons and its "permanent attempts to maintain high tensions in crisis situations." The communique slanders China, saying that its policy "is becoming increasingly close" to the line of imperialism.

Following his custom in recent years, Brezhnev, while vacationing in Crimea, conferred this year with Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Janos Kadar of Hungary, Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, Erich Honecker of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Y. Tsedenbal of Mongolia, and Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland.

COVERAGE OF ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY ACTIVITIES

XINHUA on 5-Year Plan

OW211740 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, August 21 (XINHUA)--Romanian workers will mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of their country on Aug. 23 by increasing production, practicing frugality and surpassing output quotas. This is in accordance with Romania's new five-year plan which was implemented this year and includes readjustment measures to increase the production of raw materials, coal, power and agriculture. In the first seven months of this year, coal miners have produced 2 million more tons of coal than during the same period last year.

In order to fulfill President Nicolae Ceausescu's call for producing more coal, coal mines throughout the country have organized shock brigades. Thousands of brigade members, composed of workers, experts, youths and soldiers from 27 counties and the capital, gathered three months ago at the Altenia coal mine and have produced more than 10 million cubic metres of ore and have transported 6.5 million tons of earth and coal. brigade members at the Suceava mine have built a 3,700-meter tunnel and have transported 265,000 cubic meters of earth.

The Moldova Monesti petroleum corporation has increased production of crude oil by 3,600 tons and production of gasoline by 2,600 tons from the same period last year. Natural gas production has risen 42 percent over the target, and drilling is 1,421 meters more than according to plan. The Hunedoara metallurgical combine and Borzesti petro-chemical combine have also achieved new successes.

Some capital construction departments and units have focused attention on rapidly completing projects currently under construction. The Ministry of Industrial Construction has finished 21 projects ahead of schedule, and the first building company of Iasi city has completed its 1981 production plants 1/2 month earlier than expected.

To make the new five-year plan a success, the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee recently called on the country's workers to increase production and fulfill the annual targets for industrial and agricultural production and export. The party said if these targets are met, supplies for the people will increase.

Amity Group Leaves for Romania

OW201322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--A 12-member friendship delegation of workers of the Chinese Communist Party led by Xu Mengxia, secretary of the Chinese Communist Party of Sichuan Province and Raidi, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the CCP Tibet Autonomous Regional Committee, as its deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to Romania.

ROMANIAN ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW201327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1308 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 20 (XINHUA)--Romulus Ioan Budura, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy gave a press conference here today to mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

Budura briefed journalists on Romania's achievements over the past 37 years, especially achievements in the political and economic fields as well as in people's standard of living under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party led by Nicolae Ceausescu since the ninth party congress.

"Romania's industrial production in 1980 increased 33 times over that of 1950, the first year of Romania's first five-year plan, while the production of agriculture increased 3.5 times. National income went up by 14 times," he said.

Referring to the current international situation, Budura said, "the way to maintain relaxation and peace is to let the people of all countries determine their own destinies and to respect their paramount rights in developing their countries according to their own will, free from foreign influence."

Speaking on China-Romania relations, Budura said, "the unity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries has been developed and strengthened on the basis of paying respect to each other's national independence and sovereignty, and upholding the principles of complete equality, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual help and benefit."

Documentary films on Romanian achievements and the country's beautiful scenery were shown at the reception.

Ceausescu Orders Amnesty

OW210310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, August 20 (XINHUA)--An amnesty decree was issued by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu here today, on the eve of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. Under the decree, full amnesty will be for those who are serving a five-year term and under, or about to be sent to work-and-study school, or the internees in juvenile delinquency educational centres. For those who have criminal records more than once and are serving prison terms ranging from 5 to 8 years, their terms will be cut by one-sixth.

However, the decree excludes those who refuse to mend their ways under all circumstances and those who have committed crimes of killing, beating to cripple or death, robbing, raping, taking or giving bribes, abusing of duty to seek benefits, bullying by force and runaway prisoners.

Wan Li Attends Reception

OW211738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Romania Friendship Association jointly gave a reception here today in celebration of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-premier of the State Council joined Romulus Ioan Budura, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy and other Romanian comrades in Beijing in the celebration of the festival of the Romanian people.

Wan Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Friendship Association, presided over the reception. In their toasts, Wang and Budura wished that the friendship between parties, governments and peoples of China and Romania would be steadily strengthened and developed.

Also present at the reception were Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs; Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Chi Haotian, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and leading members of Chinese Government departments concerned and the China-Romania Friendship Association.

Following the reception a Romanian documentary film and a Chinese feature film were shown.

PRC Groups Attend Rally

OW230907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, August 22 (XINHUA)--A mass rally was held here this afternoon to mark the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from fascist and imperialist rule. Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of the government, spoke at the rally. He dwelt on the significance of the "August 23" armed uprising and gave an account of the country's great achievements in recent years. Referring to the present tasks, he stressed that giving full play to the leading role of the party and rallying the people more closely around the party are reliable guarantees for the fulfillment of the goals set by the 12th party congress and for the continued consolidation of national independence and state sovereignty.

Party organizations at various levels, he said, should give priority to the training of new man with high socialist consciousness, stepping up political education and raising the people's professional, scientific and cultural level.

On the same evening, the Romanian Government gave a National Day reception. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the republic, and other party and government leaders attended the rally and the reception.

The visiting Chinese party workers' delegation, the PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation and the Chinese Journalists Association's delegation as well as foreign diplomats and journalists accredited here also attended.

PLA Division Observation

OW231524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 23 (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 commanders and fighters of a division of the Beijing garrison of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a rally here today in celebration of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania. Present were Yang Sen, deputy commander of the Beijing garrison, Romulus Ioan Budura, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy here, and Ioan Dubesteanu, military, naval and air attache of the embassy.

Speaking at the rally, Dubesteanu gave an account of the tremendous achievements the Romanian people and army have won in building socialism under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. He said that the friendship between Romania and China has been established on the basis of mutual trust, respect, equality and comradely cooperation. The traditional friendly relations and mutual cooperation would be expanded and deepened constantly in various fields, he added.

Wang Jin, political commissar of the division, spoke at the rally, extending festival congratulations to the Romanian people and army on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the division.

Romanian documentaries were shown at the rally.

MALIAN PRESIDENT TRAORE TRIP COVERAGE CONTINUES

Zhao, Traore Meeting

OW211252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and Malian President General Moussa Traore continued their talks here this morning. They exchanged views on the international situation and the development of China-Mali friendship. Both said China and Mali had a wide convergence of views on current international issues and the situation in Africa.

Speaking on China's foreign policy, Zhao Ziyang said contention between hegemonists was the cause of the tense and turbulent world situation. China opposes hegemonism and safeguards world peace, he said. Like other countries, China demands a peaceful environment. "Provided countries who oppose hegemonism unite to oppose the policies of expansion and aggression, we think a comparatively long period of peace is possible," he said.

Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed China's unity with the Third World. "The principle of friendly relations, unity, and cooperation between China and Third World countries was firmly established by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and the late Premier Zhou Enlai. China will resolutely implement this principle," he said. "China will never weaken friendly relations and cooperation with Third World countries when we are carrying out the policy of openness to the world and strengthening economic contacts with advanced countries," he said.

Referring to the situation in Africa, the premier said "We feel at present, the African people are waging the struggle of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and anti-hegemonism. Their main tasks are development of their national economies, building their own countries, and raising their people's standards of living to consolidate their political independence through economic independence." Zhao Ziyang said, "China firmly supports the Namibian people's struggle for liberation and supports the South African people's struggle against racism."

He also gave an account of China's political and economic situation.

Traore said, "Eight years ago, I said here that nothing would harm the development of friendly relations between Mali and China. Time has proved friendship and cooperation between our two countries are strengthening daily."

Attend Soiree

OW211616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)—Malian President and Madame Traore and their party attended a soiree here this evening. They watched a Chinese national dance drama, called "Silk Road Episode" presented by the song and dance ensemble of Gansu Province, in the company of Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife, acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei.

The soiree was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture in honor of President and Madame Traore.

This afternoon, President Traore and other Malian guests visited the Beijing No. 1 bakery and confectionery in the company of Vice-Mayor of Beijing Wang Xiaoyi. President Traore was warmly welcomed.

Zhao Attends Banquet

OW221704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)--General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, and Madame Traore gave a return banquet here this evening at the Great Hall of the People.

Among the guests attending the banquet were Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council; Ji Pengfei, vice-premier, and his wife; Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the national People's Congress; Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education; Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, and leading members of other government departments, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipal People's Government, the All-China Women's Federation and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

The banquet began with the Chinese and Malian national anthems. President Traore said in his toast that his visit was particularly pleasant and helpful. He said, the visit enabled Malians to see with their own eyes the great achievements won by the Chinese people, who had been fully mobilized to build a prosperous and powerful country. "We have, in an atmosphere of candidness and mutual understanding, conducted very good talks on various matters. We have converging views on current major issues and both of us have a strong determination to defend just causes. We believe that our successful talks will further enhance existing cooperation between our two countries and two peoples."

On international relations, he said, "We are more convinced than ever before that only through unity and expanding cooperation can the developing countries exert full influence on world patterns and make decisive contributions to establishing a relatively fair and rational new international economic order." He said, "We are fully confident of the future of the Mali-China relations, which will surely be strengthened and developed in accordance with the common wishes of the two peoples."

Zhao Ziyang said, "We have exchanged views on important international questions and African questions in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and reached identical views on a number of questions. We also have reviewed with satisfaction the different aspects in the friendly cooperation between the two countries and are determined to make common efforts for the further consolidating and strengthening these relations." He said, "The president's visit is short, but he is successful and has made fresh contributions for development of the friendship between China and Mali."

He said, "President Traore highly appreciated the results of friendly cooperation between China and Mali and fully expressed the friendly feelings of the Malian people to the Chinese people. We have always believed that support and help between the developing countries is reciprocal. Mali is one of the first African countries that have established diplomatic relations with China. We are friends sharing weal and woe. In over 20 years the Malian Government and people consistently have sympathized with and supported the Chinese people's just struggle and the Chinese people will never forget this."

Present at the banquet were the distinguished Malians who are accompanying President Traore on his visit, Sekou Alamy Koreissi, Malian ambassador to China, and other Malian friends now in Beijing.

After the banquet, President and Madame Traore left here for a visit to the Liaoning Province by special train in the company of Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife.

Travels to Shenyang

OW231624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Shenyang, August 23 (XINHUA)--General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali, and Madame Traore arrived here this evening by special train after visiting Zhanggutai, Liaoning Province. They were accompanied on the visit by Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife Xu Hanbing.

The Malian guests were greeted at the railway station by Governor of Liaoning Province Chen Puru and his wife Su Jian, Vice-Governor Zhao Qi and other leading members of the province and Shenyang city.

While visiting Zhanggutai, Fuxin city, President Traore was impressed with the local people's efforts in sand-control and afforestation and experience of a research institute in this respect. Vice-Governor of Liaoning Hu Yimin accompanied the Malian guests from Zhanggutai to Shenyang.

WAN LI DISCUSSES YOUTH WORK WITH EGYPTIAN GROUP

OW221414 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met with an Egyptian youth delegation led by Hosney Ibrahim Youssef, deputy youth secretary of the National Democratic Party of Egypt, in the Great Hall of the People here today. They exchanged views on youth work in two countries.

The guests arrived here August 20 at the invitation of the All-China Youth Federation.

KENYAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW201926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] Nairobi, August 20 (XINHUA)--Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi said today that he hopes to see closer cooperation between Kenya and China in cultural, technical and other fields when he received a Chinese Government cultural delegation led by Wang Zhongfang, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The president said that Kenya and China have "more or less identical" views on many international issues as both countries are against invasion of other countries and racism. Condemning South Africa's racist policy he stated, "we believe Namibia has the right to independence and the destiny of any nation should be decided by their people."

Wang Zhongfang noted that relations between the two countries have developed rapidly since President Moi's visit to China.

Wang Zhongfang presented a tea set to the president and donated 25,000 Kenyan shillings to the Kenyan national fund for the disabled.

Present on the occasion were Kenyan Minister of Culture and Social Services Jeremiah Nyagah and Chinese Ambassador Yang Keming.

DENG XIAOPING DISCUSSES MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

Preface to Article

OW221024 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO today print on their front pages material entitled "Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Discussion of Mao Zedong Thought" originally published in issue No 5 of the 1981 LIAOWANG journal and issue No 16 of the semimonthly BAN YUE TAN. These papers also print a preface by the editorial departments of the two journals to the material.

The preface says: Since 1977 Comrade Deng Xiaoping has discussed Mao Zedong Thought on a number of occasions. He has pointed out that we should apply accurate and complete Mao Zedong Thought to guide the whole party, the whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country in order to successfully advance the cause of socialism and communism in our country. To help our readers study and understand the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC, we have compiled a summary of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's discussion of and exposition on Mao Zedong Thought according to the materials we have collected.

Apply Mao Zedong Thought

OW220500 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0140 GMT 22 Aug 81

["Excerpts" of "important article" published in issue No 16 of the semimonthly BAN YUE TAN: "Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Discussion of Mao Zedong Thought"]

[Text] After the question of the "two whatevers" was raised in the 7 February 1977 editorial of two newspapers and one journal Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote a letter to the party Central Committee on 10 April and pointed out: We must apply accurate and complete Mao Zedong Thought to guide the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country from generation to generation in order to successfully advance the cause of the party and socialism and the cause of the international communist movement.

In his speech on 24 May 1977 Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: The formulation of "two whatevers" is wrong. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin made no mention of "whatever," and neither did Chairman Mao. If Chairman Mao had not passed away, he would definitely have objected to the "two whatevers."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: We have called for accurately and comprehensively understanding and grasping Mao Zedong Thought after repeated consideration. Mao Zedong Thought is a scientific system. If we are to hold this banner high, we must study and apply this scientific system.

In the third part of his speech at the closing meeting of the 3d Plenary Session of the 10th CCP Central Committee in July 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping particularly dealt with the question of how to take a correct attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought and further expounded upon the meaning of the formulation of "accuracy" and "comprehensiveness." He pointed out: We must have a comprehensive, not fragmentary, and accurate, not casual, knowledge of the Mao Zedong Thought system and guide all our work with it. Only then will we be able not to cut Mao Zedong Thought apart or distort it. Lin Biao and the gang of four just quoted some isolated words and phrases and Chairman Mao to deceive and intimidate people.

In his closing speech at the 11th CCP national congress on 18 August 1977, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: We must revive and advance the mass line, the practice of seeking truth from facts and the practice of criticism and self-criticism--the fine tradition and style which Chairman Mao fostered in our party. We must revive and advance the fine tradition and style of modesty and prudence, freedom from arrogance and impetuosity, and plain living and hard struggle, which Chairman Mao fostered in our party. We must revive and advance the practice of democratic centralism--the fine tradition and style which Chairman Mao fostered in our party.

In his speech at the all-army political work conference on 2 June 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: There is no doubt that we must never violate the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. However, we must integrate them with reality, analyze and study actual conditions and solve practical problems. To decide guidelines for our work based on actual conditions is the most fundamental method of thinking and working, and every communist must firmly bear this in mind. To seek truth from facts is the starting point and the fundamental point in Mao Zedong Thought. This is materialism. Otherwise, when we hold meetings, we can only put out empty talk and cannot solve any problems.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought would lose its vitality if it were not integrated with actual conditions. It is the duty of us leading cadres to integrate instructions of higher levels up to and including the party Central Committee with the actual conditions of our own units in solving our problems. We must not function like a "message center" and simply transmit instructions. This speech effectively supported the discussion going on then on the criterion of truth.

On several occasions in Shenyang, Changchun and other places in September 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping expounded upon the question of how one can really hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. He pointed out: Persisting in the "two whatevers" will damage Mao Zedong Thought and the image of Chairman Mao.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: How to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner is a major matter. Are the "two whatevers" not well known? No one is allowed to change whatever Chairman Mao marked with dots or small circles, and no one is allowed to change whatever Chairman Mao did and said. Is this holding high Chairman Mao's banner? No. If things go wrong, Chairman Mao's image might be damaged.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: The fundamental point of Mao Zedong Thought is the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. The inscription Chairman Mao wrote for the party school in Yanan reads: "Seek truth from facts." These four words are precisely the fundamental point of Mao Zedong Thought and the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism. Chairman Mao is great and was able to lead the Chinese revolution to victory just because he relied on this. We are now undertaking the four modernizations, and many of the conditions we have now for this cause were unavailable when Chairman Mao was alive. If we do not consider problems and make decisions according to the present conditions, many things could not be done. Through several years of effort, there are now better international conditions for us--conditions for us to absorb advanced international technology and foreign capital. There were no such conditions when Chairman Mao was alive. If we refrained from acting on anything about which Chairman Mao did not talk, we would not be able to make decisions in this regard. Now that we have conditions Chairman Mao did not meet with, we should grasp and use these conditions to achieve the goal of the four modernizations proposed by Chairman Mao and announced by Premier Zhou. This is called holding high Chairman Mao's great banner. If we are to do only what Chairman Mao said, what should we do now? Marxism itself should be developed, and so should Mao Zedong Thought. Otherwise, it would become rigid.

After redressing the injustice in the "Tiananmen incident," Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in the winter of 1978 while receiving foreign reporters: Words can hardly describe Chairman Mao's great contributions in Chinese history. Everyone in China understands that there would have been no new China without Chairman Mao. In the course of our striving for the four modernizations, we should be good at grasping and applying Mao Zedong Thought comprehensively and accurately.

In his speech at the closing meeting of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in December 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping opposed a rigid way of thinking and put forward the principle of emancipating the mind, using our brains, seeking truth from facts and uniting as one in looking forward to the future.

In dealing specifically with the question of how to take a correct attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought, he said: Comrade Mao Zedong rendered great, indelible meritorious service in the protracted revolutionary struggle. We recall that without Comrade Mao Zedong's outstanding leadership after the failure of the revolution in 1927, the victory of the Chinese revolution might very possibly not have been won until now. In that case, the people of all nationalities in China might still be under the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and our party might still be struggling in darkness. This is why we say that there would have been no new China without Chairman Mao, and that is no exaggeration at all. Mao Zedong Thought will always be the most valuable spiritual asset of our whole party, our whole army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. We must comprehensively and accurately understand and grasp Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system and develop it under new historical conditions. Of course, Comrade Mao Zedong was not without shortcomings or mistakes. One is not a Marxist if he requires a revolutionary leader to be free of shortcomings or mistakes. We should lead and educate all party members, the commanders and fighters of the army and people of all nationalities throughout the country to understand Comrade Mao Zedong's great contributions scientifically and historically.

In his speech at a national conference on principles for theoretical work on 30 March 1979, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: It is imperative to uphold the four basic principles of the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship--the dictatorship of the proletariat--the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: One of the focuses of our struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four was our opposition to their fabrication, distortion and cutting apart of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. After smashing the gang of four, we have restored the scientific features of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought that are the guide to our actions. This is a great victory for the whole party and the people throughout the country. However, a very small number of people do not think this way. They openly oppose the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism or give verbal support to Marxism-Leninism but oppose Mao Zedong Thought, the result of integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. We must oppose all such erroneous trends of thought.

He also said: Like anyone else, Comrade Mao Zedong had his shortcomings and mistakes, which, however, were secondary in his great life. His contributions to the people are immortal. In analyzing his shortcomings and mistakes, we of course should recognize his personal responsibility. More importantly, however, we should analyze the complicated historical background. Only thus will we be able to deal with history and historical background. Only thus will we be able to deal with history and historical figures impartially and scientifically, in other words, in a Marxist way.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong's cause and thought are not only his own but also those of his comrades-in-arms, of the party and of the people. They are a crystallization of the Chinese people's revolutionary struggles for more than half a century. In the past, Comrade Mao Zedong was the banner of the Chinese revolution. From now on, he will forever be regarded as the banner of China's socialist cause and the cause against hegemonism. We will forever march forward holding aloft the banner of Mao Zedong Thought. The work began in March 1980 to draft the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC. With regard to the guiding principle of drafting this resolution, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out repeatedly dozens of times the significant meaning of the three basic requirements. The most important one is to reaffirm Comrade Mao Zedong's historical role, make an appraisal of the great meaning of Mao Zedong Thought and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. On 18 August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in his speech delivered at the enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee: We communists are thorough materialists who must realistically reaffirm what should be reaffirmed and negate what should be negated.

Throughout his entire life, Comrade Mao Zedong performed immortal feats for our party, our country and the people. His merits are primary and his errors secondary. It is not a materialist attitude to say nothing about his errors because of his meritorious service. Nor is it a materialist attitude to deny his feats because of his errors. The reason why the "Great Cultural Revolution" erred and failed is because it completely ran counter to Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system, Mao Zedong Thought as a scientific system that has been verified by practice as correct. It has not only led us to victories in the past, but it will remain our guiding principle in our protracted struggles in the future. Anyone who doubts or vacillates on a major principle of the party like this one is wrong and runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people.

On 21 and 23 August 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping met twice with Italian journalists. He said: Despite the fact that Chairman Mao also made some errors sometime ago, he remained the principal founder of the PRC. So far as his merits and errors are concerned, his errors are secondary. What he did for the Chinese people cannot be ignored. So far as the feelings of the Chinese people are concerned, we will forever remember him as the founder of our party and our country. Comrade Deng Xiaoping also said: During the Yanan period, our party epitomized Chairman Mao's thinking in all fields as Mao Zedong Thought and regarded such thought as the guiding principle of our party. It is because we have followed this path that we were able to win great victories in revolution. Naturally, Mao Zedong Thought is not the creation of Comrade Mao Zedong alone. Many revolutionaries of the older generation also participated in fostering Mao Zedong Thought.

In his speech delivered at the working conference of the CCP Central Committee held on 25 December 1980, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: Comrade Mao Zedong's merits are primary and his errors secondary. Entirely conforming with facts, this appraisal must not be doubted or negated. Comrade Mao Zedong's errors should not be regarded as an issue of personal character. If we do not look at problems in such a manner, we are not taking the Marxist attitude or the historical-materialist attitude. It is obvious that to emotionally exaggerate his errors will only serve to tarnish the image of the party and country, weaken the prestige of the party and the socialist cause and undermine the unity of the whole party, the entire army and the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

In dealing with the issue of Mao Zedong Thought, Comrade Deng Xiaoping always criticized the two erroneous attitudes and recommended the correct attitude. In several of his speeches, Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: At present, we are doing what Comrade Mao Zedong suggested but had no time to do himself. We are correcting what he wrongly reversed. With our efforts, we are doing well what he failed to do well. From now on, we will continue to do this over a considerably longer period.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also repeatedly stressed that we must study the new situation, solve new problems, enrich and develop Mao Zedong Thought and replace old conclusions with new conclusions.

DENG XIAOPING, OTHER LEADERS INSPECT XINJIANG

OW230030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Urumqi, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--China's party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong inspected Xinjiang August 10 to 19.

Traveling by minibus, Deng Xiaoping and others inspected the Shihezi reclamation area, where they saw cotton cultivated with plastic film shields, and visited the "August 1" woolen mill. At Turpan, they checked the shelterbelt, visited a production brigade and chatted with peasants of Uygur nationality under a grape trellis.

The leaders inspected a pasture in Urumqi County, where they saw the achievements with animal husbandry. Deng Xiaoping visited families of herdsmen, shook hands and exchanged regards with the Kazakh people. The leaders also watched horse racing and other performances by the herdsmen.

Leaders from various levels of the region reported on their work to Deng Xiaoping and other party leaders. They gave an account of the economic development and the improvement of the life of the various nationalities of the region during the past 3 years.

After a briefing by Second Secretary Gu Jiangsheng of the autonomous regional party committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping expressed his views on the work in Xinjiang. Comrades Wang Zhen and Wang Renzhong also voiced their views on the further development of Xinjiang's excellent situation and the strengthening of national unity and leadership on the ideological front.

Accompanying Deng Xiaoping and the other comrades on the inspection tour of the grassroots units were responsible comrades of the party, government and army organizations in Xinjiang, including Gu Jiangsheng, Tan Youling, Ismail Amat and Temur Dawamat.

AFP REPORTS DISSIDENT ARRESTED IN BEIJING

OW231344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1306 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (AFP)--One of the last surviving key figures of the 1979-80 "Beijing spring" human rights and democracy movement still at large has apparently just been arrested here.

Reliable sources said 26-year-old factory worker Lu Lin was arrested at the beginning of this week and accused of having smuggled out of the country documents circulating in China. Lu Lin was a member of the editorial team behind EXPLORATIONS (TANSUO) the most famous publication spawned by the human rights and democracy activists calling for a liberalization of the regime.

The condemnation of the magazine's editor, We Jingsheng, to 15 years jail in October 1979 signalled the end of the Beijing spring, and the Chinese authorities have since tightened their clampdown on the activists, in particular by banning their unofficial publications.

Reliable sources said that another member of the former EXPLORATIONS editorial team, 25-year-old worker Yang Guoliang, had been arrested last month in the Chinese capital.

This brings the number of known arrests of editors and writers in underground publications since April throughout China to 27. Two of the best-known activists to have been arrested during the latest wave of repression are Wang Xizhe, 31, from Guangzhou whose articles calling into question aspects of Chinese society go back to 1974, and Xu Wenli, an electrical worker in his 30's who has been held since the beginning of April in Beijing.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON LEADERSHIP METHODS

HK240622 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 81 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Combine Principled Leadership With Concrete Guidance"]

[Text] Everyone of us agrees that party spirit should be strengthened and factionalism eradicated. However, some comrades feel quite helpless and sigh in despair when they start to solve the problem. It seems to them that factionalism is a kind of incurable disease. Is it really so? Of course not! The party committee of the Tianjin electrical industry company has given a forceful answer by successfully solving factionalism in a subsidiary factory, that is, it all depends on human effort. No matter how difficult things may be, they can be handled well if we resolutely implement the correct line, principles and policies of the party in our leadership work, conduct thorough investigation and study and combine principled leadership with concrete guidance, and if we do more practical work instead of talking nonsense.

By principled leadership, we do not at all mean just copying down or transmitting the documents of the higher levels and giving general instructions without studying the specific situation. What we mean is to offer good suggestions and feasible measures after thorough investigation, careful consideration and discussion, and in accordance with the party's principles and policies, for doing a good job in solving important problems and fulfilling work tasks. By concrete guidance, we do not mean meddling in others' affairs or keeping everything tightly in our own hands, but taking concrete measures, making arrangements and examinations or using typical cases and examples in solving important problems or fulfilling major tasks; replying, personally or by appointing responsible departments, to questions, requirements, suggestions and appeals from the cadres and masses at the lower levels; and correction deviations, overcoming difficulties and getting rid of obstacles in our work. Those who have done a good job in combining these two things will invigorate their work and accomplish their tasks effectively. Principled leadership without concrete guidance will lead to bureaucratism, and concrete guidance with principled leadership will lead to routinism.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly stressed paying more attention to our methods of work, combining discussing principles with handling concrete matters, combining general calls with specific guidance, and doing more practical work rather than talking nonsense. Many leading comrades have paid attention to improving leadership methods in practice and have made some progress in varying degrees in preventing and overcoming bureaucratism and routinism. Unfortunately, the phenomenon of "words speak louder than actions" still widely exists. This excludes both principled leadership and concrete guidance. As a result, some important matters such as fostering or abolishing something have been done in a manner of "in like a lion, out like a lamb," or have remained unsettled for a long time. Most of these comrades have actually tried to do their jobs well, except for those who care nothing at all. The problem is that good wishes do not produce good effects. The best results can be achieved only by correcting the ideological line, improving the method and style of leadership, making up our minds to combine principled leadership with concrete guidance and, in the meantime, overcoming the mistakes of becoming divorced from reality and the masses.

To combine principled leadership with concrete guidance, it is most important to go deep into practice and make investigation and study. Comrade Chen Yun pointed out, we must spend 90 percent of our work time studying the situation and 10 percent deciding on policies. This is identical with Comrade Mao Zedong's idea of likening investigation to the long months of pregnancy, and solving a problem to the day of birth. If we do not devote our main effort to investigating the specific conditions of our local districts or units, so as to offer good suggestions to play a guiding role in the overall situation and find out a correct way to fulfill our tasks, we will never be good and sober-minded leaders able to give highly competent leadership. All those leading cadres who are not willing to make investigation and study conscientiously but like to issue orders without knowing anything about concrete conditions will hit a snag or cause troubles in their work, without exception.

To combine principled leadership with concrete guidance, it is necessary to display the spirit of doing solid work. All matters that are beneficial to the party and the people and can be done, no matter whether they should be fostered or abolished [as published], must continue to be done to the end until results are achieved. Of course, we have a great number of things to do at present, and leading organs and leading cadres could not and should not take on everything indiscriminately to be done all by themselves. They should grasp firmly those things of decisive significance and do them well in an active and down-to-earth manner. They should make well-conceived arrangements, so that everyone is clear about his own duties and can do his part in a coordinated way. Then, instead of retreating before difficulties, they should pay more attention to supervising and examining work, to get rid of all obstacles as soon as possible. Being used to talking nonsense instead of doing solid work, some leading cadres are becoming more and more ignorant and empty in their thinking. They become very weak in leadership and are unable to solve any problems at all. This is worth attention.

To combine principled leadership with concrete guidance, it is also necessary to personally grasp some typical examples. Since what we are doing now are new things for both our cadres and the masses, we have to explore things through practice to gain experience. So, guidance with typical examples will play an important role. First, we can deepen our understanding of the general and specific character of things through experiment, always have a clear picture of our work and be more attentive and satisfactory in making arrangements and assigning tasks, and in making suggestions and giving guidance to avoid or reduce mistakes and errors. Second, with the help of the experiences gained through practice, we will be able to make our principled leadership more concrete, so as to support the comrades who stand for the correct view and convince those who are temporarily backward to change their views. And third, through repeated practice, we will be able to improve the leadership art of our leading cadres and raise their work level by summing up specific experiences and making them a general rule in specific guidance for work, and enable them to become more mature in both political ideology and work style. Of course, any typical example has its own limitations. So, the leaders will have to observe and judge the role of a typical example by proceeding from the overall situation. We must avoid absolutism in spreading advanced experience, and allow other comrades to apply and develop such experience in line with their own conditions. At the same, we must encourage advanced units that are selected as typical examples to continue to advance and make their experiences more abundant with new achievements, rather than being conceited and being satisfied with the status quo.

How can we judge whether or not a leading organ or a leading cadre has really understood the scientific method of combining principled leadership with concrete guidance? There is only one ultimate criterion, that is, whether or not they have effectively solved the practical problems of their districts or units that have hampered development, and done solid work in pushing forward our cause. Some comrades convene a few meetings, make some speeches, write a few documents and visit a number of factories, communes, institutions and schools, and think that they have solved the problem of leadership method in this way. They have failed to judge their leadership method by whether their acts are supported and praised by the party and the people. This shows that these comrades have not yet freed themselves from formalism, and have been doing things blindly. We must help them to become aware of this as soon as possible.

ON CRITICISM OF LIBERALIZATION, 'LEFTISM'

HK220831 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Aug 81 p 4

[Reprint of 19 August GONGREN RIBAO commentary: "Will Criticism of Liberalization Dilute Continued Criticism of 'Leftism'?"]

[Text] We have scored tremendous achievements on all fronts in the 30 and more years since the founding of the state, but we have also made many "leftist" mistakes. These "leftist" mistakes have exerted influence in all places and on all fronts and done great damage to our socialist cause. Since smashing the "gang of four," and in particular since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, we have not only understood the gravity of the harm done by "leftist" mistakes but have also continuously criticized and corrected those mistakes. However, while we were vigorously rectifying the "leftist" mistakes, a trend of liberalization emerged. Liberalization flaunts absolute freedom and negates the four basic principles. It will be impossible to successfully accomplish socialist modernization, party leadership will be weakened, removed and sabotaged, and serious disasters will thus ensue.

However, some comrades worry whether criticism of the trend of liberalization will hamper or dilute the rectification of "leftist" mistakes. How should we view this question?

As a result of the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the task of bringing order out of chaos in the party's guiding ideology has been completed. However, the task of rectifying "leftist" mistakes in actual work has not yet been finished, and there is no doubt that we must continue to rectify these mistakes. However, far from excluding each other, rectifying "leftist" errors and criticizing liberalization actually stimulate each other.

We can often see that certain people who are always clinging to "leftist" ideas latch onto certain erroneous words and deeds in the trend of liberalization and take them as the basis for persisting in their "leftist" errors. And people who pursue liberalization are always latching onto certain "leftist" words and deeds of people who persist in erroneous "leftist" viewpoints, and babble that it is "leftist" error, not liberalization, that should be opposed. We can see from this that although the expressions of "leftist" errors and liberalization are opposed to each other, in fact "leftist" mistakes provide a pretext for liberalization, while liberalization finds grounds for the existence of "leftist" viewpoints. We can say that in a certain sense, the two assist each other. We must therefore oppose both these trends. Seriously rectifying "leftist" mistakes will help to better oppose liberalization, and effectively opposing liberalization will help in continuing to oppose "leftism." These two tasks are in fact inseparable. If we only take care of one of them and neglect the other, we cannot fulfill either task well.

Of course, this does not mean that it is necessary to simultaneously oppose both these errors in a unit or department. All units and departments must adopt a truth-seeking attitude in light of their specific conditions, and oppose "leftism," or liberalization, whichever is present. As far as the whole country is concerned, so long as we both eliminate "leftist" mistakes and also criticize the trend of liberalization, we will be able to advance in big strides along the socialist road.

CHINA DAILY SLAMS PARTY'S UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK230059 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Aug 81 p 4

["Opinion" column: "We Must Dare To Speak, Think and Act"]

[Text] After the party's sixth plenary session, the task facing every one of our leading cadres is how to work with high efficiency and make contributions to the party and the people at each one's post.

What do we mean by working with high efficiency?

The key lies with whether a person can combine the specific realities of his area or unit with the spirit of the sixth plenum. In other words, if we want to do highly efficient work we must modernize our country according to Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said in his "July 1st" speech: "So long as we proceed in study and work in accordance with this stand, viewpoint and method, we shall be able to put all our party work on a scientific foundation, make discoveries and function creatively for socialist modernization, thus ensuring the triumphant advance of our great cause."

How can we achieve high efficiency in our work?

It is no easy task to make the conditions of one's area or unit conform with the spirit of the sixth plenum. In order to do it well, there are at least two requirements.

Revolution

The first is that one must fight against one's own defects and weak points.

Soon after the October Revolution, Lenin highly praised the slogan of "to work with the revolutionary spirit." Socialist modernization is a great revolution. As our country is economically and culturally backward, our socialist modernization is inevitably faced with many difficulties.

To make the specific realities of one's area or unit conform with the spirit of the sixth plenum, and to work creatively, we must not only work hard but work with revolutionary courage and boldness. We must dare to think, dare to speak and dare to act.

But some of our comrades are full of misgivings. They are afraid of making mistakes or causing trouble, with the result that their work is mediocre and efficiency low.

There are others who do not dare to fight against incorrect ideas and wrong work styles which impede progress. They are afraid to offend people and thus invite retaliation. Such comrades do not adhere to principle and even let unhealthy trends gain the upper hand.

Excellence

Comrade Zhou Enlai often used to say that a person must first of all be strict with himself and stand firmly on his feet. Having achieved this, he will have the courage and basis to work towards excellence.

The second requirement is that we must adopt the correct method to fight against the unhealthy trends in our party.

Since the downfall of the gang of four more than four years ago we have made great achievements, but many problems remain unsolved. There are three problems which have not basically taken a turn for the better, namely the party style of work, the general mood of society and the maintenance of public order.

The unhealthy trends in the party are serious. Recently the media reported enterprises which seriously disobeyed financial regulations, indulging in astounding extravagance and waste, with financial management in extreme disorder. Those were not isolated cases.

In some units, three types of good people often find themselves isolated and discriminated against. They are those who support the party central's line since the third Central Committee's plenary session, those who work hard at their posts and those who dare to tell the truth.

Mass Line

Great determination is needed and the correct methods must be used to suppress the unhealthy trends and solve the problem effectively. The basic method, as pointed out by the resolution, is that of the mass line.

To be specific, the first method is to regularize the activities of the party organization. Questions of right and wrong inside the party or party members indulging in unhealthy tendencies must be dealt with within the party organizations. Meetings should be held and criticism and self-criticism practised.

The second method is to call out the masses to discuss the matter. Some problems drag on for months or even two or three years without a solution. The main reason for such delay is that problems are being studied and discussed without end among small circles of a few leading cadres but are never taken to the masses to let everyone have a say about them.

Leaders must combine with the masses. The mass line is our party's basic line. But for many years the mass line has rarely been practised, and many people have become unfamiliar with it. The masses hate most bitterly those who indulge in unhealthy trends and evil deeds, and the seamy side of society fear the masses.

Thus, we must take such matters to the masses and let the people discuss and deal with them. Past experiences have proved that the most efficient method of fighting against bad practices is to rely on the power of the masses and public opinion.

The party's sixth plenum passed the resolution to sum up the history of the 32 years since the liberation. Generally speaking, this part of history is a glorious one. Current leaders are writing new history.

History is most honest and fair. It will not write black as white or vice versa. All those with aspirations wish their own histories to be glorious ones, but a glorious history can only be written by a person's own practice--by his own highly efficient work.

WRITERS WARNED OF EXPLOITATION OF CRITICISM

OW200645 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 81

[Text] The 20 August issue of WENXUE BAO carries an article by (Yi Bin) on page one stressing that the question "whom does literature and art serve?" cannot be neglected. The article points out that some of the works by our individual writers are regarded by the KMT authorities in Taiwan as priceless and very good material for anticommunist propaganda. Not only are these works being published and praised to the skies by Taiwan newspapers, they are also made into films and shown in various places. Thus, some of the writers have become famous overseas and are hailed by the Taiwan newspapers as "a shock of protesting literature on the mainland." As usual, our writers never expected that their works would have such an impact. Nevertheless, since it has happened, we would like to point it out so the writers will pay attention to it and draw some experience and lessons from it. This also shows our concern and care for the writers.

The WENXUE BAO article says: It goes without saying that a writer has the freedom to choose his subject matter and the method of presentation. However, after his work is published, he should consider this question seriously: Whom might his work benefit and by whom might it be exploited?

GUANGMING RIBAO ON CONFUSING CRITICISM, BIG STICK

HK210641 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Qi Ping [4359 1627]: "Also Talking About Criticism and the Big Stick"]

[Text] Criticism differs from the big stick both in concept and in meaning. Criticism is aimed at curing the sickness to save the patient and can help one's comrades correct their mistakes and shed their burdens so that they can march forward with a clear conscience, while the big stick is used to hit people and can even cause death if one is hit in a vital spot. Criticism can save people by curing their sickness while the big stick can cause death. The results are entirely different. However, in the past few years, the demarcation line between criticism and the big stick has been obscured and these two completely different concepts have been regarded as the same. During the 10 years of turmoil, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and their ilk constantly used their deadly weapon, the big stick, to hit at people under the pretext of criticism. The attack on "Hai Rui's Dismissal From Office" was called criticism at first, but it had a murderous look at the very beginning. During those 10 years, criticism was synonymous with the stock.

After order was restored, the people had grown so resentful of the big stick that the party Central Committee issued repeated instructions and directives calling for the implementation of the policy of "let a hundred schools of thought contend and let a hundred flowers bloom" in our literary, artistic, academic and theoretical circles and of the "three not's." One of the "three not's" was "do not use the big stick." This showed that the party Central Committee and the masses of people were of the same mind. This has been the very cause for the flourishing of our nation's literature, art, academic research and theoretical studies over the past several years. It is very heartening.

However, in this excellent situation, a counterculture has emerged. Some works are unhealthy both in ideology and content and have deviated from the four basic principles. This has become an unhealthy point in our march forward. What should we do about this unhealthy trend? The only way to correct this unhealthy trend is to rearm ourselves with criticism and self-criticism. We must proceed from unity to achieve greater unity by criticism.

However, some people are very unhappy about any normal criticism. When they see criticism--be it correct or incorrect--they cry out "the big stick has returned", "people are not allowed to speak their minds" and "vitality is being smothered." These comrades have failed to distinguish between right and wrong. What kind of "validity" do we want? Do we need the kind of literature and art that adheres to the four basic principles and can vigorously lead others to advance forward? Or do we need the kind of literature and art that spreads pessimism, is divorced--heart and soul--from the party and lures others onto the liberal path of the bourgeoisie? If we admit that only the former brings genuine vitality, then those unhealthy arguments that deviate from the four basic principles cannot bring vitality and must be criticized. Of course, our criticism must stem from good intentions and must be made in a democratic way of persuasion and reasoning to help those comrades who have committed mistakes, correct their mistakes, give up their erroneous ideas that are harmful to the party and the socialist cause, and return to the correct road.

It is wrong to reject criticism in the manner of indiscriminately regarding it as a stick. Regarding normal criticism as a stick is tantamount to the abandonment of criticism. Throwing away the stick together with criticism is precisely the same as throwing away the baby with the bath water, which was derived by Lenin. If criticism is banned and errors are allowed to develop freely, evil will not be surmounted by the upright and the result will be unimaginable. This is worth our deep consideration.

Some people may say, of course, criticism is not the big stick, but can you be sure that no one is wantonly wielding the big stick and using criticism as a pretext? This is entirely possible so long as the influence of leftist ideas has not been thoroughly eliminated. But this can by no means be used as an excuse for resisting criticism. For today, however, wildly the stick is wielded, it cannot cause death and the party and the people have long been disgusted with the stick that causes death. Therefore, it cannot become a guiding force.

However, if anyone uses this argument as an excuse to reject criticism and regards himself as having been correct all the while, he is obviously wrong. It would be very dangerous indeed because he would easily be susceptible to the corrosion of society's erroneous ideas, get carried away by a gust from an aimless evil wind, and even become a "hero" who upholds his mistakes and sinks deeper and deeper in the quagmire of mistakes. By then, it would have become very difficult for him to correct his mistakes and he would suffer a very great loss. Taking a correct attitude toward oneself and correcting one's own mistakes as soon as they occur means doing a great service to oneself and society as well. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Any political party or individual is liable to commit mistakes. We only ask that fewer mistakes be committed and that mistakes be corrected, the sooner and more thoroughgoing the better." Thus, it can be seen that criticism is a good way to conquer shortcomings and correct mistakes among the people. Criticism should never be regarded as the big stick.

RENMIN RIBAO ON QUARRELS AMONG LEADERS, MASSES

HK201330 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 2

[Short commentary: "You Cannot 'Quarrel' With the Masses"]

[Text] In introducing various production responsibility systems, some areas have often witnessed the leadership "quarreling" with the masses. The leadership is afraid of getting involved with what the masses want to do. Or the masses are unwilling to go along with what the leadership advocates. Comrade Ding Wenrong, secretary of the Changxing County CCP Committee, Zhejiang Province took the lead in making investigations and studies, listening to the voice of the masses and rectifying his own way of thinking. He then helped cadres at all levels overcome their ideological obstacles. He also fervently led the masses in improving and rounding out various production responsibility systems. Such a style of leadership is worth being promoted.

There are many reasons for the "quarrel" between the leadership and the masses as far as the production responsibility systems are concerned. A relatively common situation at present is that some leading cadres have long cut themselves off from reality--making no penetrating investigation at the grassroots levels and making no objective study of problems. They therefore do not know what the actual current rural situation is. These comrades often fail to face up to their own inadequacy in this respect. Instead, they have a high opinion of themselves, dictating to others and barking orders and commands. This is surely not the way to get things done. In the past, none of the leading members of the Changxing County CCP Committee went out to the production teams to make serious investigations. Instead, they freely criticized others about this or that--attacking people by name. How could they mix with the masses to get things done this way? Later, they corrected their erroneous way of thinking. Thus, the contradictions were solved.

A correct way of thinking and a proper way of doing things can only come from mass practice and from investigations and studies. If we go deep into reality and humbly consult with the masses, any difficult problem can be solved. The situation of "quarreling" should and can be avoided.

RENMIN RIBAO ON STRENGTHENING FAMILY PLANNING

HK211031 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 81 p 3

[Commentary by RENMIN RIBAO reporter: "We Must Seriously Study the New Situation in Family Planning"]

[Text] Two new problems have appeared recently in the work of family planning in our country. One is that a new baby boom will occur soon. This is because the youths who were born after the mid-1950's are now at the marriageable ages according to the new marriage law and the young women are in their child-bearing years. The other is that while practicing the various responsibility systems in the countryside, we have not paid enough attention to family planning. As a result, the population growth in some districts is out of control. If we do not pay serious attention to these two problems and do not try every possible means to solve them properly, there will be a high and continuous growth in population in the coming years, and our economic construction and social development will be affected. The consequences will be serious.

We must advocate late marriage and delaying child-bearing as well as having only one child per couple. An obvious characteristic of our country's population is a low average age. Youths and children who were born after liberation make up 65 percent of the 1 billion population. And more than 130 million of them were born in the 7 years from 1954 to 1960. Some of them have already married and some will get married and bear children in the coming few years in accordance with the marriage law. From 1962 to 1972, more than 25 million children were born in each year. They too will successively get married and bear children in the near future.

Since so many people of marriageable and child-bearing ages will get married or bear children at the same period of time, though each couple would have only one child, a new baby boom is inevitable in the coming years. Under such circumstances, it is all the more important to educate young people to get married at a later age and those who have already married to delay child-bearing, and insist on only one child per couple. Youths symbolize the future of the state and must be responsible for the future of the state. If we abandon family planning and do not insist on the principle of "only one child per couple," another baby boom will appear again after 20 years or so. Such a vicious circle will be detrimental to the four modernizations. So, all ambitious young people should take into consideration the future of our motherland. The marriageable ages stipulated in the marriage law are appropriate for young people. But we still have to advocate late marriage, and especially delayed child-bearing, for the sake of study and work. If young women on average give birth to children at the age of 20, 5 generations of people will be born in 100 years. If they give birth at the age of 25, then only 4 generations will be born. As a matter of fact, to bear children at 25 is not at all too late; it will also be good for the young people themselves. In order to guide and educate the young people to marry and bear children at a later age and advocate "only one child per couple," the parents as well as the CYL organizations are expected to do something in this respect, and the whole society should give their support.

There are 800 million peasants in our country. Family planning has always been hard in the countryside. It is a good thing that our rural economy has become brisk and our agricultural production has been developing with the adoption of various responsibility systems. We must insist on the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output. But the problems in rural primary education and in family planning, especially the latter, which is becoming more serious with the implementation of this system, should also be investigated and solved quickly. Otherwise, the expansion of population will undoubtedly counteract the achievements of implementing the responsibility system and cause more problems for rural education and for employment in the future.

All types of responsibility systems in the rural areas must be beneficial to family planning. In this connection, there have already been many good experiences in various districts. For example, in Chuxian Prefecture in Anhui Province, family planning is combined with the responsibility system. When assigning responsibilities to a couple who are at the child-bearing age, they also make a family plan for them and sign a "contract" with them to guarantee both production and the family plan. In this prefecture, production has increased and the birth rate has dropped. In another example, Taichang County in Jiangsu Province has formulated a series of feasible measures after painstaking ideological work, so that there are rules to follow in family planning and in giving rewards or punishments. As a result, the birth rate of this county has been dropping year after year. There are also such examples in Sichuan and other provinces. The problem now is to sum up the experiences of various districts quickly and develop some clear principled regulations. All districts will then be able to lay down concrete rules in line with their specific conditions. At present, in the work of family planning in rural areas, we must lay our stress on putting an end to multiple births and planning to bear a second baby only in accordance with the relevant policies, so as to gradually realize "one child per couple." The key lies in our correct policy and meticulous work. If we have a correct policy and do timely and meticulous work, the peasants would certainly welcome family planning. In order to avoid a passive position and doing things in an oversimplified and crude way or giving arbitrary orders, we must immediately start taking measures for family planning that suit the responsibility systems.

We have scored great achievements in family planning since the 1970's. In answering the call of the open letter of the CCP Central Committee, the broad masses of party and CYL members conscientiously agreed to have only one child, and from last year, more than 10 million couples who are at child-bearing age have got "only-child certificates." We have accumulated much experience in family planning. But, if we do not study the new problems at present and adopt appropriate new measures, our efforts in the past decade will possibly be wasted. By thus raising and approaching this problem, we do not mean at all to frighten our people or to advocate an oversimplified way of treating it, but to draw our serious attention to study and discover a better way to solve it.

PENG CHONG LEADS CENTRAL COMFORT GROUP TO SICHUAN

OW212026 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0806 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--A central comfort group, with Peng Chong, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, as its leader, and Yang Jingren, vice premier of the State Council, as its deputy leader, left Beijing by airplane for Sichuan on 21 August to express sympathy and solicitude for the people in areas hit by the flood.

Members of the comfort group include Ling Yun, vice minister of the Ministry of Public Security, Pan Youge, vice minister of the Ministry of Civil Affairs, and Wang Fulin, deputy secretary general of the State Council.

Visit Continues

OW230258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Chengdu, August 23 (XINHUA)--The central delegation headed by Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Yang Jingren, vice premier, visited Jintang County, one of the most seriously flood-affected areas in Sichuan, yesterday, extending sympathy to the flood-afflicted people and paying tribute to the army men who are helping combat the aftermath of the flood.

While calling on peasants living in thatched cottages, Peng Chong told them that the party's Central Committee and the State Council had sent them to see the flood-afflicted people. He said that the local people and government officials should work hard and try every possible way to restore production and rebuild their homes.

Wu Shangmin, secretary of the party branch of the Tuanjie production brigade, replied: "Although we have suffered a lot from the flood, we will restore our production and rebuild our homes in one year, depending on the party leadership and the strength of the masses."

Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan provincial committee of the Chinese Communist Party, You Taizhong, commander of the Chengdu PLA units, and Lu Dadong, governor of the province, briefed the delegation on the flood, rescue and aid when it arrived in Chengdu the day before.

FANG YI ATTENDS CHEN KANGBAI MEMORIAL SERVICE

OW212002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1532 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--Cheng Kangbai, counselor of the State Council, outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party and veteran comrade in our party's scientific and educational undertakings, died of illness in Beijing on 31 July 1981. He was 83 years old. A memorial meeting for Comrade Chen Kangbai was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Babaoshan cemetery of fallen revolutionaries.

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Wreaths were sent from Comrades Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Song Renqiong and Kang Keqing and central departments concerned. Fang Yi, vice premier of the State Council; Zhou Peiyuan, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Du Xingyuan, secretary general of the State Council; and other comrades attended the memorial meeting. Zheng Siyuan, deputy secretary general of the State Council, presided over the meeting. Wang Shoudao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, delivered the memorial speech.

SIGNS OF OIL, GAS IN EAST CHINA SEA BASIN

OW240905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--In one of the exploratory wells, Longjing No 1 well (approximately 126 degrees 5 minutes east longitude, 30 degrees 10 minutes north latitude), China has discovered multi-layer high pressure natural gas and oil sands on the Longjing structure in the western depression of the East China Sea sedimentary basin, the Ministry of Geology said here today.

"The prospects of oil and natural gas reserves in the area are quite bright," the ministry said.

The Longjing structure is located at the middle part of the elongated swell on the East China Sea continental shelf east of Zhejiang.

"It is estimated that there are richer potential reserves of oil and natural gas in the Huakang and Yuquan structures south of the Longjing structure," the ministry said.

STATE COUNCIL NAMES WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT

OW231033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 22 (XINHUA)--The State Council has appointed 48-year-old Liu Daoyu [0491 6670 3768] president of Wuhan University.

A graduate of the chemical department of Wuhan University in 1958, Liu Daoyu is the youngest Chinese university or college president. He is the first university graduate since the founding of new China in 1949 to be selected for such a post.

He previously was vice president of Wuhan University and deputy secretary of the Wuhan University party committee.

JOURNAL VIEWS COLLEGE GRADUATES' WORK ASSIGNMENTS

OW232218 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--In a commentary entitled "Revive and Carry Forward the Fine Tradition of Graduates Obeying State Assignments," issue No 8 of this year's RENMIN JIAOYU [PEOPLE'S EDUCATION] points out: In some institutions of higher learning where ideological and political work by graduates is grasped relatively early and well, slogans like "the motherland's need is my aspiration!" and "resolutely go to where the motherland needs me most!" are again being put forward loudly and clearly, and the fine tradition of graduates obeying state assignments is being gradually revived.

The commentary says: The educational quality of a school is ultimately measured by the quality of its graduates. To test whether a graduate is qualified, it is necessary to examine not only his school work and state of health but also his political consciousness and ideological awareness, not only how well he performs while in school but also whether he can unconditionally dedicate the knowledge and ability he has acquired to the people and plunge into the magnificent cause of socialist modernization after graduation.

The commentary emphatically points out: Whether graduates can consciously obey state assignments depends mainly on whether they can correctly understand the relationship between their individual interests and the interests of the party and the people and whether they can correctly handle the contradiction between the country's need and their personal aspirations. In conducting ideological and political work among graduates, it is necessary to firmly grasp the central question of how to correctly face state assignments and place the emphasis on inspiring and raising the graduates' ideological consciousness so that they can really understand the important historical tasks with which the younger generation is charged.

The commentary expresses the hope that the institutions of higher learning will fully recognize the great significance in strengthening ideological and political education among graduates and reviving and carrying forward the fine tradition of graduates obeying state assignments, attend to the task in earnest and strive for results.

This issue of RENMIN JIAOYU also carries an article by the party committee of the China mining college entitled "Strengthen Leadership, Start Early and Do Good Ideological and Political Work Among Graduates."

LIU LANBO ON TRAINING MIDDLE-AGED, YOUNG CADRES

OW231230 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1644 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Reporter Li Shangzhi's interview with Liu Lanbo: "Veteran Cadres' New Task"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--On his own initiative early this year, Liu Lanbo, former minister of electric power industry, recommended an outstanding, middle-aged cadre to the central authorities as his successor while withdrawing himself to the second front-line to be an adviser to the State Council. He and the other veteran comrades of the Ministry of Electric Power Industry are now passing on their experiences to new cadres of the ministry and helping the new minister in carrying out his work.

He has been lauded by central leading comrades as an enlightened person of insight in the party. For this reason, he was recently interviewed by this reporter.

Our conversation began on the "Xian incident." He said that many prominent revolutionaries at the time of the incident were very young and quite a few comrades were teenagers or in their twenties during the party's infancy. Comrade Liu Lanbo said in all earnestness: In the past we relied on young people to conquer our vast country and we still rely on them in revolution and construction today.

It has been reported that Liu Lanbo always cherished young people and made continuous efforts in training young cadres while creating the necessary conditions for them to study specialized and professional knowledge and to familiarize themselves with the party's work. He was asked by the reporter to say something about all these things.

He said: Several central leading comrades have made the question of training young cadres crystal clear. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the party Central Committee's third plenary session, a number of the older people, myself included, have had a common feeling that we could work for the party and the people for another 10 to 20 years. But time and tide wait for no man. We are all over 60 and some of us are over 70. As survivors of the war years or survivors of the merciless persecutions by the "gang of four" in the 10-year long turmoil, many comrades are physically weak and ill with their ability falling short of their wishes. They should consider being relieved of their respective posts. This is to meet the need of revolution and social development. It is an irresistible law of nature.

However, he said with excitement, we older people have another common aspiration: We must pass on our cause to the middle-aged and young people who are reliable; we will never pass it to the remnants of the "gang of four" or to those who have resisted and opposed the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session of its Central Committee. This is a point of principle.

He pointed out that veteran comrades shoulder a heavy responsibility and play a key role in training, selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres. Pausing and pondering for a little while, Comrade Liu Lanbo continued: Speaking in a broader sense, we need to train younger successors in all trades and professions. But what we are talking about today has a special significance. It means we must pay special attention to training, selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres to leading posts at all levels of the party and the state.

On how to train and select cadres, Liu Lanbo said that it is necessary to train as many cadres as possible and place them in various leading posts at the grassroots level so that they can be tempered, gain comprehensive leadership experience and enhance their all-round leadership ability. He continued: Take the current Minister of Electric Power Industry Li Peng as an example. He comes from a revolutionary martyr's family, was trained in Yanan and received specialized education at a foreign university where he made outstanding academic achievements. When he graduated from school, however, we felt that he lacked a down-to-earth quality and practical experience in work. The party group in the ministry thus decided to assign him to a unit at the grassroots level. In the past two to three decades, he served as an engineer, the head of a [power] plant, secretary of certain party committees, and a bureau director. Through work at hydroelectric and thermopower power plants he has accumulated experience in party work and work among the masses and in professional technical and management work. For this reason, his foundation is relatively more solid than others'. Of course, he is not faultless. But we stress the strong points and characters of cadres when we evaluate them.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CENTRALISM, DEMOCRACY

HK210837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 81 p 3

[Article by Xin Tongwen [6580 0681 2429]: "Correctly Carry Out the Party's Democratic Centralism (Part Four)--The Relationship Between Centralism and Democracy"]

[Text] Democratic centralism is an inseparable whole. With only democracy and without centralism, our party will be like a layer of loose sand and our party's unification in organization, ideology and action would be completely out of the question. A party which does not carry out centralized leadership on the basis of democracy will lack combat strength, and it will be impossible for it to become the core for leading the masses in carrying out revolution and socialist construction. On the other hand, if there is no democracy within the party, then our so-called centralized leadership will become nothing more than the arbitrary acts of a certain person or a small number of people. Our party has therefore repeatedly and seriously reiterated the principle that "the individuals are subordinate to the organizations, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower levels are subordinate to the higher levels and the whole party is subordinate to the CCP Central Committee." This is the principle of our party's democratic centralism, and is also the discipline which all our party members and party organizations must follow.

Our party in fact repeatedly made mistakes in allowing a certain individual or a small number of people to act arbitrarily and to suppress democracy within the party. In addition, with the remnant influence of feudal thinking, a lack of democracy is still a fairly common phenomenon in the political life of our party. At the same time, since Lin Biao and the "gang of four" sabotaged our party's democratic centralism, we must pay attention to both overcoming the mistakes of the personality cult and arbitrary acts and to eliminating the pernicious influence of anarchism. Only by opposing these two erroneous tendencies is it possible to correctly practice democratic centralism and, under the leadership of the party, create a lively and vivid political situation of stability and unity throughout the country in which there is also personal ease of mind among the people. Only by so doing is it possible to fully rely on the enthusiasm of the cadres, the party members and the masses and smoothly carry out the great cause of our socialist modernization.

A small number of comrades has seen only one side of the picture--the lack of democracy within the party. They have failed to see the erroneous tendencies on the other side in which people did not carry out the party's decisions and developed decentralism and anarchism. This is certainly a one-sided view. Other people have negated "democracy under the guidance of centralism." They do not understand that centralism on the basis of democracy and democracy under the guidance of centralism constitute the unity of opposites. They complement each other and neither can be dispensed with. Just as we cannot possibly correctly uphold centralism without democracy, democracy without the guidance of centralism also cannot healthily develop along the correct line.

What we mean by democracy under the guidance of centralism is democracy with leadership. For example, how can we possibly elect party representatives if the CCP Central Committee does not in the light of the need to strengthen party unity and to do a good job of holding party congresses, set quotas for the number of people to be elected from different localities, nationalities, occupations, age groups and sexes?

Take for another example, the elections of the leadership organs of lower-level party organizations. Without the guidance of the high-level leadership organs and the correct leadership of the presidia of party congresses, can we be sure of electing those comrades who are faithful to the party's ideological and political lines and have both ability and political integrity to become leading members? We have in fact seen some of such cases: Those good comrades who had both ability and political integrity and were bold enough to uphold the correct principles and struggle against erroneous tendencies, lost the elections; whereas those so-called "benign and uncontentious people" who sought no achievements so long as they could avoid making mistakes and who were good at being worldly wise and playing it safe, received the most votes. There were also some individuals who continued developing factionalism and made use of their factional force to secretly form links, laud themselves and slander other people. Some of those people also won many votes. How can the higher-level leadership organs adopt a noninterference policy regarding elections in the lower-level party organizations! Of course, the kind of undemocratic practice where it is necessary to get the prior approval of the lists of candidates by the higher-level units and where elections are held with the number of candidates equal to the number of posts should be changed.

Finally, we may as well try to hypothesize: Suppose we did not have the ideological, political and organizational lines formulated by the national party congresses and the CCP Central Committee and did not have the disciplinary control that the whole party should be subordinate to the CCP Central Committee, how can we possibly have unified actions by the whole party? All localities and departments have the power to adopt measures suitable to the particular time and local conditions; and autonomous regions of minority nationalities enjoy even greater rights of regional autonomy. However, despite this, they must not break away from nor violate the unified leadership of the CCP Central Committee.

We have already studied the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," and we will soon be studying the revised party constitution which will be adopted at the 12th party congress. We must seriously strengthen our organizational spirit and sense of discipline in real life. This is in fact a significant facet in strengthening party spirit. Correctly carrying out the rights and duties of a party member is a significant condition for being a qualified Communist Party member. It is also a significant condition for being a qualified leading cadre.

CONCLUSION OF JIANGXI CONGRESS COMMITTEE SESSION

OW222226 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The eighth meeting of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee came to a successful close this morning in Nanchang city after 8 and 1/2 days in session and after completing all items on the agenda.

This morning's plenary session unanimously adopted a decision on implementing the three legal documents adopted by the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and strengthening urban and rural public security in Jiangxi Province, a decision on approving the regulations governing ferry administration in Jiangxi Province and a decision on approving the regulations governing the safety of boats for agriculture and sideline production and fishing boats in Jiangxi Province. The session approved personnel appointments and dismissals. On a recommendation by Bai Dongcai, governor of the provincial people's government, the session decided to appoint (Zheng Xiaoxian) as vice governor of the provincial people's government. The session also approved a list of appointments and dismissals of vice presidents, presiding and vice presiding judges, members of the judicial committee and judges of the provincial People's Higher Court and the Ganzhou, Shangrao, Jian, Fuzhou and Jiujiang People's Intermediate Courts and a list of appointments of chief procurators, deputy chief procurators, members of the procuratorial committee and procurators of the provincial People's Procuratorate, the Ganzhou and Jiujiang branches of the provincial People's Procuratorate and 40 county and municipal People's Procuratores including the Ganzhou Municipal Procuratorate.

Yang Shangkui, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's closing session and made a speech. He said: At this meeting we have studied and implemented the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. We have conducted enthusiastic discussions in connection with our study of the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China. We unanimously hold that the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee was an important meeting to bring order out of chaos, carry on our cause and forge ahead. It is another glorious milestone in our party's history.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which caught the attention of the whole world, sums up the historical experience in the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic, appraises a series of crucial historical events including the Cultural Revolution, analyzes what was right and what was wrong in the party's guiding ideology behind these events and the subjective factors and social and historical roots giving rise to them, evaluates Comrade Mao Zedong's role in history and expounds the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the party's guiding ideology and affirms the correct path for building a modern and powerful socialist country, a path mapped out step-by-step since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and suited to China's conditions.

The resolution pools the wisdom of the whole party, reflects the wish of the people and sums up historical experience. What is written in it are unbiased facts. What it says gives voice to the people's thinking and feelings. This shows that our party is open and above-board, seeks truth from facts, upholds truth and rectifies errors, always represents the people's interests, maintains flesh and blood ties with the masses of the people and is able to lead the people in overcoming all difficulties and winning one victory after another in revolution and in socialist construction.

In their statements, the committee members present have expressed support for the reelection of principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee and the election of new ones.

They hold that the changes in principal leading members of the CCP Central Committee will have an important effect on strengthening the collective leadership and unity of the CCP Central Committee on the basis of Marxism and in organizationally guaranteeing the continuity of the party's line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of 11th CCP Central Committee. At the same time, the changes have also set a good example for us to select and train young and middle-aged cadres.

Chairman Yang Shangkui said: The meeting has listened to Vice Governor Wang Shixian's report on the province's economic work from January through July of this year and arrangements for economic work in the remaining 5 months of 1981 and has examined the report in a serious and responsible manner. It is held that Vice Governor Wang Shixian's report realistically analyzes the economic situation in the past 7 months and more, affirms the achievements, points out the problems and puts forward practical and effective measures.

The economic situation in our province has been generally good since the beginning of this year. But we must not overestimate, much less feel optimistic and become careless. In agriculture we should work hard to win an all-round good harvest. In industry we still have to make a very great effort to fulfill this year's plans in an all-round way. Now only some 4 months remain before the end of the year. The time is pressing and the tasks are arduous. We must respond to the call of the 6th plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, brace ourselves and pay attention to production. From now on we must pay attention to the weak links in production and solve some key problems. We must strive to achieve the growth rates that are possible to be achieved.

During the meeting, many opinions and suggestions were put forward on further improving and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems, developing a diversified economy, protecting forests, preventing soil erosion, doing a good job in consolidating industrial enterprises, improving product quality, paying attention to production procedures, increasing output, reducing expenditures, stressing economic results, strengthening the purchase of agricultural and sideline products, stabilizing prices, improving the people's livelihood, paying attention to environmental protection and so forth. It is hoped that people's governments and relevant departments at various levels will pay attention to these opinions and suggestions, go to the grassroots levels, conduct investigation and study, grasp the focal points, dissect a few sparrows, adopt effective measures and resolutely solve problems so our province's economy can steadily advance in the course of readjustment and reform and so we can successfully fulfill all the economic construction tasks for this year.

Chairman Yang Shangkui said: The meeting has listened to and examined a report by (Shi Shenxiu), deputy director of the provincial public security department, on implementing the three legal documents adopted by the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and on the current situation of social order and public security. The committee members unanimously hold that since the three legal documents were made public, the public security, political and judicial organs in our province have worked in close cooperation, conducted widespread propaganda and education work and handled a number of major active criminal cases sternly and swiftly according to law. As a result, social order and public security have improved somewhat. There are, however, still many problems. Social order is sometimes good and sometimes bad, and there is no basic improvement in public security. We must make serious and conscientious efforts to improve social order and public security and must not let our guard down. For this reason, the meeting has made the decision on implementing the three legal documents adopted by the 19th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee and on strengthening urban and rural public security in our province. The decision calls for efforts to launch an education campaign on the socialist legal system that concentrates on the study of the three legal documents. Thus, through propaganda and education an atmosphere can be created in which everyone disseminates, abides by and defends the law and in which everyone displays the revolutionary spirit to courageously and resolutely struggle against criminals and criminal acts.

The situation requires that murderers, robbers, rapists, bombers, arsonists and other active criminals causing serious harm to the public must continue to be dealt with according to the principle of harsh, swift justice on the basis of the law. To be tolerant and indulgent toward them means to be cruel toward the masses of the people. First, it is necessary to improve public security in the cities. The cities should be firmly determined to fully rely on the masses, take the mass line, improve social order and public security, coordinate the efforts of all departments concerned, strengthen stability and unity and ensure the smooth progress of the economic construction of our province.

Chairman Yang Shangkui said: The People's Congress and its Standing Committee exercise direct control of the country on behalf of the people under the party's leadership. Generally speaking, their task is to ensure correct implementation of the constitution, the laws and the principles and policies of the party and state. The laws are the principles and policies of the party and state in a permanent form. To truly rule the country by law, it is imperative to strengthen legislative and judicial work. First it is necessary to enact laws much more complete and perfect than those we have now. Our provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee should also, in accordance with the principles of law, formulate and promulgate local laws and regulations that are in line with the actual conditions of our province and that reflect the people's wishes. The regulations governing ferry administration in Jiangxi Province and the regulations governing the safety of boats for agriculture and sideline production and fishing boats in Jiangxi Province are local laws and regulations. In the future we will still have to study and formulate more local laws and regulations as necessary so our cadres and masses will have laws and regulations to follow in all sectors.

Chairman Yang Shangkui emphatically pointed out in conclusion: As an organ that represents the people's interests, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress should have the courage to speak for the people, reflect the people's opinions and demands and correctly conduct criticism and self-criticism. At the same time, it should pay attention to safeguarding the people's democratic rights, protect the people's initiative to criticize and prevent any form of suppression, attack and retaliation against those who criticize. We should carry forward the party's three main styles of work--seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and making criticism and self-criticism--and earnestly perform the supervisory function of the People's Congress. Only in this way can we do our work with vigor and authority and more fully utilize the role of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress as an organ of power.

Present at the closing session today were Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan, Xu Min, Gu Jiguang and Xie Xianghuang, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. Also present as observers were Wang Shixian and Xu Qin, vice governors of the provincial people's government; (Zhang Xiqing), deputy chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial people's government; and responsible persons of standing committees of people's congresses of some counties, municipalities and districts under municipalities.

SHANDONG COMMENTARY ANALYZES HEAVY INDUSTRY DECLINE

SK240810 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Station commentary: "Industrial Production Should Be Carried Out Actively and Successfully"]

[Text] Since the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, our province's industrial and communications front has implemented the CCP Central Committee's principle of readjusting, reforming, consolidating and improving the national economy, by emphatically readjusting irrational economic structures, improving the serious imbalance between major economic factors, gradually enabling light and heavy industries to become proportional and by successfully maintaining a proper growth rate of industrial production during the readjustment.

Our major problem now is that when we develop the production of consumer goods, heavy industry declines substantially. In the first 7 months of this year, our province's industrial production decreased by 10.2 percent compared with the corresponding 1980 period. This is higher than what we planned for this year and is also higher than the average decrease in the whole country. If we fail to adopt measures to improve this situation, the plan to increase industrial production and income will be difficult to fulfill.

Why has heavy industry declined so much? Objective reasons are lack of or no production assignments and shortage of raw material supplies. Subjective reasons are confused ideas, low spirit and lack of powerful leadership. Deeming that our emphasis is on consumer goods production and not on heavy industry, some comrades are indifferent about the decline in heavy industrial production and feel at ease and justified. Some comrades who know that there are problems but fail to see that there are also favorable conditions are scared by difficulties; they attempt nothing and accomplish nothing. Some are unable to accept and fulfill targets which can be fulfilled through subjective efforts because they think those targets were too high. Some even think the lower the target and the fewer the tasks, the better.

Emphasizing the development of consumer goods production is by no means the same thing as ignoring heavy industry. On the contrary, we are given the task and requirement of readjusting heavy industry. We demand that the development of heavy industry suit the development of light industry and that the production of production means suit the production of consumer goods so as to bring into better play the role of heavy industry. To achieve this, we must abandon the principle of taking steel as a key link and stop the self circulation of heavy industry. We should readjust product mix in accordance with social needs, correct service orientation and actively and voluntarily serve agriculture and light and textile industries.

The key to developing heavy industry actively and successfully and to fulfilling the plan is to have high spirits. Leaders in all heavy industrial departments should continuously emancipate their minds, exert themselves, free themselves from conventions, have the courage to act, discuss new situations, solve new problems, master market trends, open up all avenues for production, vigorously develop a diversified economy and try every possible way to carry out heavy industrial production actively and successfully. Conscientious efforts must be made to implement the economic systems of responsibility, solve the problem in distribution of egalitarianism and eating out of the same pot, bring into play the enthusiasm of enterprises and staff and workers, strive to score better achievements in heavy production in the second half of this year and make due contributions to guaranteeing a better than 3 percent increase in our province's industrial production and to maintaining the same level of profits as we handed over to the state last year.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG PAYS HOMAGE TO 1911 MARTYR

OW212036 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Aug 81

[Text] This morning more than 200 people including leading party and government leaders in Shanghai and members of the Shanghai municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution held a meeting at the Zhabei Park to pay homage to the tomb of Song Jiaoren, a martyr of the 1911 revolution. This was the first major activity in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution in Shanghai.

Attending the tomb sweeping ceremony were Chen Guodong, chairman of the Shanghai municipal preparatory committee for commemorating the 70th anniversary of the 1911 revolution and first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Hu Lijiao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress; and Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai.

Zhang Chengzong, vice chairman of the preparatory committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, presided over the tomb sweeping ceremony. Wreaths were laid at the tomb by Comrade Chen Guodong, Zhao Zukang, chairman of the Shanghai branch of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, and Mr Song Jiaoren's granddaughter (Song Qizhang).

In his speech at the tomb sweeping ceremony Comrade Chen Guodong described the life of Mr Song Jiaoren and the historical and worldwide significance of the 1911 revolution. Comrade Chen Guodong said: Today we must raise aloft the great banner of national democratic revolution and patriotism, learn from and carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the martyrs of the 1911 revolution, consolidate and develop the patriotic united front, strengthen the great unity of the Chinese nation, bring about the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland. We must, under the leadership of the CCP, pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone and strive to bring about a resurgence of the Chinese nation and to build China into a modern country with concerted efforts.

SHANGHAI VICE MAYOR REPORTS ON YUGOSLAVIA TRIP

OW190621 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Aug 81

[Text] At the 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held on 18 August, Vice Mayor Zhao Zingzhi noted in his report on the Shanghai good-will delegation's visit to Yugoslavia that during its visit to the friendship city of Zagreb this year, the delegation received a very warm, cordial and friendly welcome. Further friendly exchanges will be continued in the next 2 years. The five-member Shanghai good-will delegation led by Zhao Zingzhi visited Yugoslavia 15-22 April this year at the invitation of Ivo Latin, chairman of the Zagreb municipal council. In his report, Zhao Zingzhi revealed specific details on friendly exchanges between Shanghai and Zagreb planned for this year and next.

ZHEJIANG CIRCULAR PROHIBITS LETHAL WEAPONS

OW212218 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Aug 81 p 1

[Excerpts] To maintain good social order, ensure the smooth progress of the national economic readjustment and protect people's lives and property, the Hangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau, in accordance with relevant laws, decrees and regulations and with the approval of the Hangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, issued a circular on banning lethal weapons. The circular stipulates: It is strictly forbidden to illegally manufacture, keep or carry guns, ammunition, detonators, daggers, bayonets, triangular scrapers, self-made firelocks and other lethal weapons. Those who illegally possess and hide lethal weapons must, beginning on the day the circular is issued, hand them over to the local public security organizations or the security departments of factories, mines, enterprises, government organizations, schools and other units. Those who voluntarily hand over their weapons will not be subjected to questioning. Those who refuse to hand over their weapons or continue to manufacture, possess and carry weapons will be severely dealt with according to the law.

The Hangzhou Municipal Public Security Bureau has held a special meeting on this matter and decided to concentrate time and efforts and adopt effective measures to do a good job in banning lethal weapons.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--Shandong Province achieved good results in readjusting its capital construction in the first 7 months of 1981. Compared with the corresponding 1980 period, the province's investment in fixed assets was 28 percent lower. As far as the capital construction of state enterprises is concerned, investments in nonproduction projects, housing and commerce and foreign trade increased 15, 11 and 13 percent, respectively. Investment in heavy industry decreased. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Aug 81 SK]

HENAN CITY LEADERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR ECONOMIC OUTPUT

HK240508 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] In accordance with the demands of the resolution, the leading members of the Hebi Municipal CCP Committee have checked on their thinking and work, actively launched criticism and self-criticism, unified understanding and boosted their revolutionary drive. The Standing Committee members now take responsibility for various tasks and units and have taken the lead in instituting economic responsibility systems. They are resolved to promote economic work.

The leading comrades of the municipal CCP Committee studied and stipulated measures in light of the fact that industrial production, economic results and financial revenue in the first half of the year were all rather poor. Except for 2 Standing Committee members who will remain to handle routine work, all 12 Standing Committee members plus 4 vice mayors will go down to take responsibility for 9 basic-level units and institute economic responsibility systems for the leadership in light of economic results. They have clearly stipulated that collective fines will be levied on the municipal CCP Committee Standing Committee members, including the vice mayors, if there is no improvement in total value of industrial output, profit and revenue in the municipality and no notable successes in the units for which they are responsible. Each member will have 15 percent of his monthly salary docked. A member will be exempt from the fine if the unit for which he is responsible produces good economic results, even if the municipality's plans for output value, profit and revenue are not fulfilled. If all targets are fulfilled by the end of the year, the portion of salary docked from the members can be paid back to them.

This regulation comes into effect in September. The masses have said: With the municipal CCP Committee leaders doing well in taking responsibility for their units, the cadres and masses can work in concert and be bold to overcome difficulties and energetic to work well.

HUNAN RIBAO ON ENTERPRISE RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK220346 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Report on 22 August HUNAN RIBAO commentator's article--title not stated]

[Excerpt] The article says: We must regard the establishment of economic responsibility systems as the point of breakthrough in straightening out the enterprises. This is an important experience gained from practice. Some comrades worry whether the institution of such systems in enterprises owned by the whole people will lead to deviation in orientation and a change in the nature of the enterprises. This shows that they are confusing management methods with ownership forms. It is in fact a reflection of leftist ideology. There are also some comrades who hold that conditions in industrial enterprises are more complex than in the rural areas and that there are many contradictions, irksome problems and difficulties in setting up responsibility systems in industry. The experiences of pilot projects show that so long as we launch and rely on the masses, act with boldness and exploration and practice, and strive to study the new situations and solve the new problems, it is completely possible to make a success of economic responsibility systems in enterprises and to constantly perfect them in the course of solving contradictions, thus embarking on a relatively ideal path.

It is essential to do a good job in basic work in the enterprises when instituting economic responsibility systems. Unless this work, especially basic work such as original records, statistics, and quality inspection, is put on a sound basis, and if there are no progressive and rational labor norms and material and energy consumption norms, it is impossible to apply economic accounting and ensure the correct integration of powers, duties and interests, and promoting economic responsibility systems will turn into empty talk.

BEIJING CCP COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RESOLUTION STUDY

HK201036 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Aug 81

[Summary] On the afternoon of 12 August, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee held a symposium on studying the resolution. The symposium called for acting in accordance with the actual situation and studying well the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. At the meeting, several factory CCP committees and party groups described their experiences in training personnel to carry out propaganda at the basic levels. "Comrade Liu Daosheng, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, delivered a speech at the symposium. He said: The municipality as a whole has grasped well and paid serious attention to studying the resolution, and the task now is how to attain a more profound understanding of the resolution. The key to this lies in solving the problem of working in accordance with the actual situation." In studying the resolution, a small number of units only conducted and organized report classes instead of conveying or implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session and its resolution.

"Comrade Liu Daosheng said: We will not be able to correctly sum up the experiences and lessons of the past 32 years since the founding of the state if we do not work in accordance with the actual situation in our ideology and work." In studying the resolution, we must solve all ideological contradictions and feel free to air our views in order to attain unity of thought. At the close of the symposium, Comrade Liu gave the following directives for profoundly studying the resolution. 1) stress and promote study by leading cadres; 2) leading cadres must personally grasp the rotational training of cadres; and 3) it is necessary to carry out an investigation of the actual conditions prior to the launching of propaganda work among the masses. It is necessary to integrate the study of the resolution with the current tasks, the promotion of production and the national economy.

ENTERPRISE RECTIFICATION MEETING HELD IN BEIJING

HK210354 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Summary] The Beijing Municipal Economics Commission held meeting on rectification of enterprises from 10 to 12 August. The meeting pointed out: Cadres and workers of the enterprises must be enlightened and implement the production responsibility systems.

The objective of this meeting is to implement the spirit of the State Economics Commission conference on enterprise rectification. The meeting held that the demands of the State Economics Commission meeting accord with the actual situation in Beijing Municipality. Among the industrial and transportation enterprises in the municipality, 457 enterprises have implemented the economic responsibility systems.

The meeting pointed out: Many enterprises face objective difficulties in fulfilling the production quotas. However, they should see that great potential exists in the internal structure of the enterprises. It is necessary to adopt flexible measures to promote production and consider the economic interests of both the enterprises and the workers. But, since ours is a socialist country, we must give priority to the interests of the state.

The Beijing Municipal Economics Commission meeting also pointed out: It is necessary to establish in the enterprises a complete set of economic responsibilities--full responsibility for profits, production responsibility systems and distribution according to work--the three of which form an organic whole. It is necessary to implement a system of rewards and penalties in order to stimulate production and fulfill the production quotas.

In order to better implement the principle of distribution according to work done, the Beijing Municipal Economics Commission meeting on enterprise rectification demanded that all enterprises overcome egalitarianism and at the same time, practice the bonus system. It is necessary to push forward the system of calculating salaries according to piecework done, giving rewards for overproduction and giving a floating salary in accordance with the actual situation. The meeting has put forward suggestions and made arrangements for strengthening building of the leadership groups of enterprises, strengthening ideological and political work, promoting the cooperation between workers, democratic management of enterprises, rectification of financial and economic laws and so on.

BEIJING TO IMPROVE TOURIST FACILITIES IN BADALING

OW210230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0212 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--Beijing Municipal Government has allocated 1.25 million yuan to improve tourist facilities at Badaling, the best-known section of the Great Wall northwest of the city, Yang Guanfei, deputy secretary-general of the municipal government, said today.

According to Yang, 250,000 yuan is already being used to establish a 9.5-kilometer electricity transmission line to Badaling. The remaining one million yuan will be used to build a tourist restaurant near the parking lot outside the gate of the Great Wall. The restaurant, with 2,000 square meters of floor space, will accommodate 500 people. Work on the transmission line is expected to be completed within one month, Yang Guanfei said. This will be the second transmission line to Badaling, ensuring electricity and water supplies. The toilet pits there will soon be replaced with flush toilets.

Services at the Ming Tombs are also being upgraded. A restaurant of 1,500 square meters will be built near Changling, one of the 13 tombs, and some office rooms there will also be turned into dining rooms or tourist shops.

The Great Wall at Badaling and the Ming Tombs attract 6,000 to 15,000 tourists every day in the tourist season from April to October, among whom about 600 are foreign guests.

Beijing Municipal authorities declared two special zones around Badaling and the Ming Tombs on June 1, each with its own administrative personnel. The zone at Badaling covers 5 square kilometers and the zone at the Ming Tombs covers 22.2 square kilometers.

HEBEI PREFECTURE HEAD VIEWS LEFTISM, OTHER ISSUES

HK200538 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 15 Aug 81

[Text] According to HEBEI RIBAO, Shijiazhuang Prefectural CCP Committee First Secretary (Xie Feng) made a speech at a recent gathering held by the prefectural CCP Committee to convey and study the spirit of the sixth plenary session. His speech was linked to the actual situation in the prefecture. He emphasized: Shijiazhuang Prefecture must seriously implement the spirit of the sixth plenary session, criticize leftism in depth and continue to turn chaos into order.

Comrade (Xie Feng) said: Generally speaking, the situation in Shijiazhuang Prefecture has been good since the third plenary session. However, due to the erroneous influence of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee, the prefecture has been unable to seriously implement the spirit of the third plenary session, and the pernicious influence and bindings of leftism are still very apparent in some major issues. As a result, the prefecture has not done at all well in turning chaos into order, both in guiding ideology and in actual work, and we indeed lag far behind. After reviewing the actual situation in the prefecture, Comrade (Xie Feng) listed the following discrepancies between Shijiazhuang and other places:

1. The pernicious influence of leftism is still very deep. He said: The pernicious influence of leftism has penetrated all sectors in the prefecture: the political, ideological, economic and cultural. Leftism is the common ideological root of people's understanding of the Great Cultural Revolution and the various views of the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. The situation of simply concentrating on grain in agricultural production has not been changed very fast. Readjustments in industry, finance and trade have encountered resistance and have been carried out in a slow and lifeless way. The main reason is the bindings and influence of leftism.

2. Readjustment of the leadership groups has not been done very well. The problems in certain leadership groups have not been solved properly. Certain people unfit for leading positions are still occupying important leadership posts. Although some of the problems have been solved, they have not been solved properly or thoroughly. Some have only been dismissed from their posts in name, not in substance. Leadership groups of this kind hamper party policies, and some groups even openly boycott them.

3. The task of implementing policies remains very great. There are still a number of victims of miscarriages of justice perpetrated during the Great Cultural Revolution who have not been rehabilitated. Suspicion still lingers around some people who have been rehabilitated and should not be suspect. Some victims of miscarriages of justice since the founding of the state have not been rehabilitated or had their cases reexamined. The progress of clearing up cases of beating, smashing and looting is very slow. Quite a number of such cases have still not been thoroughly investigated and dealt with. Quite a number of cadres who rose to power through rebelling during the Great Cultural Revolution and who have since been reassigned or dismissed, and cadres who made serious mistakes and refused to mend their ways, are unable to think things out, and some of them say and do things that clearly conflict with present policy.

Two kinds of trends have appeared in implementing the rural economic policies in some places. They either refuse to take any action or else simply let everything go its own way.

4. Many problems await serious solution due to the slow economic development resulting from all kinds of direct and indirect causes.

Comrade (Xie Feng) stressed in particular: At present, Shijiazhuang Prefecture must not only do well in conveying and implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session, it must also make up for the missed lessons in implementing the spirit of the third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions. He demanded that party committees at all levels regard conveying, studying and implementing the spirit of the sixth plenary session as one of the central tasks in the second half of this year, concentrate their energy and devote great efforts to doing this task thoroughly.

Comrade (Xie Feng) demanded that the prefectural and county party and government departments, especially the leading cadres at all levels, take the spirit of the sixth plenary session as their guide and do really well in completing the remaining tasks in turning chaos into order. First, we must continue to criticize leftism in depth, and at the same time criticize the errors of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee. He said: The former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee made serious mistakes during the Great Cultural Revolution. For a long time after the third plenary session, he refused to correct his errors and also boycotted the spirit of that session. Shijiazhuang Prefecture was rather deeply affected by his ideology, and this has even now still not been properly eliminated. Hence, while criticizing leftism, we must in connection criticize the leftist errors of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee.

This is extremely essential. In carrying out this criticism, we should not look for people in upper and lower levels to blame for crimes, force everyone to go through the ordeal, or investigate the responsibilities of organizations and individuals at some level. The stress should be on clarifying major issues of right and wrong in connection with reality and summing up experiences and lessons.

Second, we must continue to readjust the leadership groups and strengthen their building. "three-category" and "four-category" people must be resolutely purged from the leadership groups. It is necessary to work in a planned way and strengthen the leadership groups at all levels with a number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres with special knowledge to solve the problems of aging and of insufficient specialized personnel.

Third, we must do a good job from beginning to end in implementing the policies concerning people. At present we should stress clearing up cases of beating, smashing and looting and rehabilitating the victims of miscarriages of justice. At the same time we must seriously implement the economic policies on all fronts, get a good grasp of production and work, and strive to attain a notable turn for the better in economic work this year.

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS JOIN IN SANITATION DAY WORK

SK240730 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The Hohhot municipal organs held public health activities on 22 August. Attending the activities were regional and Hohhot municipal party and government leading comrades and the masses of all nationalities.

To conduct in-depth patriotic public health activities, the Hohhot Municipal People's Government decided to institute the system of sanitation day beginning in August 1981, urging the people, from the municipal CCP Committee secretaries to all citizens, to voluntarily participate in sanitation labor once every month.

On the afternoon of 22 August, Hohhot Municipality held its first sanitation day activities, participated in by cadres at all levels. All municipal organ and unit personnel were excused from work and all enterprises and establishments dispatched administrative personnel to participate in environmental sanitation work at streets, public spots and other areas.

Responsible persons of regional and Hohhot municipal party and government organs--including Zhou Hui, Kong Fei, Yun Shiyang, Zhang Pengtu, Jie-er-ge-le, (Li Wen), Bu He, Ba-tu-ba-gen, Wang Zaitian, Wu Daping, (He Xi-ge) and (Liang Jichuan)--and cadres of various nationalities in Hohhot Municipality cleaned the Hohhot municipal railway station square, platform and passenger lavatories, to improve the appearance of the railway station.

SHANXI GOVERNMENT URGES FIGHT FOR BUMPER HARVEST

HK210347 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Aug 81 p 1

[Report by Liu Xiancheng [0491 0341 2052]: "The Provincial People's Government Holds a Telephone Conference Calling on Cadres and Peasants Throughout the Province To Resolutely Fight Drought, Guard Against Flood and Strive for a Bumper Harvest"]

[Text] On 8 August, the provincial people's government held a telephone conference calling on rural cadres at all levels and peasants throughout the province to take immediate action, fight drought, guard against waterlogging, overcome natural disasters and try every possible means to strive for a bumper harvest this year.

TIANJIN PLA CADRES REEVALUATE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK200431 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 Aug 81

[Text] The study class of cadres at and above regimental level of a PLA unit stationed in Tianjin has studied the resolution in connection with people's state of mind, unified understanding of the Great Cultural Revolution and enhanced spontaneity to implement the resolution.

Most of the cadres at and above regimental level in this unit supported the left during the Great Cultural Revolution, and some of them also took part in "three-way alliance" leadership groups. They were therefore somewhat apprehensive over the question of how to correctly evaluate the Great Cultural Revolution. By studying the resolution, they untied the mental knots, eliminated doubts and suspicions, and unified their understanding of the Great Cultural Revolution in three aspects:

1. There was no need to carry out the Great Cultural Revolution. At the start, some comrades said: The Great Cultural Revolution did not happen without any reason at all. There were indeed a number of degenerates in the party. How can it be said that the Great Cultural Revolution was unnecessary?

After study, everyone understood: The main reason why this question is put forward is that these people regarded the necessity of solving the problems of the dark side in our party and state as a necessity for carrying out the Great Cultural Revolution. It is always necessary to solve these problems of the dark side, but it is wrong to adopt the form of the Great Cultural Revolution.

2. The Great Cultural Revolution achieved nothing whatever. The smashing of the criminal conspiracies of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing was the result of the struggle waged against them by Chairman Mao, the proletarian revolutionary of the older generation, and the masses; it was certainly not the fruit of victory of the Great Cultural Revolution. During those 10 years of internal chaos, the workers, peasants, scientists, technicians and so on acted on their trust for the party and love for the motherland, resisted all kinds of interference and sabotage, stayed at their posts and persistently carried out production and work. As a result China achieved a certain degree of success in economics, science and technology, and national defense. However, these things were certainly not merits of the Great Cultural Revolution. But for the Great Cultural Revolution, our cause would have developed still faster and achieved still greater success.

3. Negating the Great Cultural Revolution certainly does not mean completely negating Chairman Mao's later years. Everyone said: While negating the Great Cultural Revolution, the resolution makes a truth-seeking analysis of the mistakes of Chairman Mao in his later years. The resolution puts forward Comrade Mao Zedong's serious mistakes and also strictly distinguishes between them and the criminal activities of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company. At the same time, while pointing out that Comrade Mao Zedong bears the main responsibility for the errors of the Great Cultural Revolution, the resolution also points out that during that period the grand old man did a lot of work beneficial for China's socialist construction and played a great role and made major contributions in solving many important international and domestic problems. It by no means totally negates Chairman Mao's later years.

Comrade (Ren Hanwen), political commissar of the artillery regiment, said: Thinking back on the history of the Great Cultural Revolution, one feels that it was just a chaotic and futile business impossible to understand. Having studied the resolution, we seem to have gained enlightenment from irrationality.

This year, a drought of severity that has seldom been seen since the founding of the PRC occurred in our province. The rainfall between summer last year and May this year was less than half of that in the corresponding period over the past years of normal rainfall. However, due to the hard work done by the party committees at various levels, the people's government and the broad masses of the people, we have ensured the spring sowing and reaped a relatively bumper harvest this summer. In the first 10 days of June, there was rainfall throughout the province and the drought that had lasted for almost 1 year drastically disappeared. However, the heavy rainstorm caused a disastrous flood. Since mid-July, the temperature has been high and no extensive rainfall has fallen in our province. According to statistics, a drought has occurred over an area of more than 7 million mu of autumn crops. In some places, there is a shortage in the supply of drinking water for both people and animals.

Vice Governor Zhao Lizhi spoke at the telephone conference. After analyzing the drought in our province, he pointed out: The present autumn drought will severely affect the production and increase of production of cotton and autumn crops. This year's agricultural production is now at a critical stage. All party committees at various levels and the people's government must organize and mobilize the masses, adopt effective measures, strive to overcome natural disasters including droughts and floods and fulfill and over-fulfill this year's agricultural production quotas. At present, we should do a good job in the following tasks:

1. We should not blunt our fighting will and indulge in blind optimism. Instead, we should rise with force and spirit and fight disasters through to the end. Leaders at various levels should neither be content with this summer's bumper harvest, nor with the fact that the autumn seedlings are growing well. We should persist in fighting drought and other disasters in order to strive for bumper harvests.
2. We should give full play to the beneficial results of the water conservancy facilities and energetically expand the area of irrigation during the summer season. We should earnestly strengthen management, establish and perfect the responsibility system of water conservancy and try to expand the benefited areas.
3. We should heighten our vigilance, make preparations, fight flood and ensure that we can safely pass the flooding season. August is the month in which floods and waterlogging occur most frequently in our province. This year, there have been many violent rainstorms in some parts of our province. They can easily cause disasters. All localities should seriously check once more all flood control projects and quickly complete those projects that have been planned. With regard to the flood control reservoirs and the dangerous river sections that may pose problems in the flooding season, we must assign responsible comrades to assume personal command and set a deadline for the completion of these projects. In accordance with the needs of fighting floods, we must prepare adequate materials and tools for dealing with emergencies. All cities, towns, factories and mines must pay attention to clearing river courses.
4. Various trades and departments should further give play to the spirit of supporting agriculture and fighting drought which they displayed in the first 6 months of this year. They should make new contributions to the present task of fighting drought and guarding against flood.
5. We should do a good job in the field management of cotton and autumn crops and in making preparations for plowing and sowing wheat. We should firmly grasp the management of cotton and autumn crops in their later stage, give the weak seedlings a little nourishment, do more work on them, give them more water and fertilizer, eliminate gaps in rows, promote early ripening and guard against frost. All localities must take advantage of the present weed season and vigorously mobilize the masses to cut weeds for compost and for fertilizer for wheat fields.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RECENT FLOODING IN SHAANXI

Air Force Assistance

HK230549 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, an air force flying unit stationed at Hanzhong, which helped the people of Chengdu fight flood and carry out relief work in mid-July, has recently again organized a ground and air effort to transport and air-drop food, life-saving equipment and other materials to people marooned by floods. From 19 to 21 August, the unit flew 16 sorties, which dropped 11,000 jin of food and transported or air-dropped 39 rubber lifeboats and many other relief materials.

At the same time, the Xian railroad bureau has put on extra passenger trains to carry passengers held up by the blocking of the Baoji-Chengdu railroad. These trains will detour to Chengdu via the Jiaozuo-Zhicheng, Xiangfan-Chongqing and Chongqing-Chengdu lines. Since mid-August, heavy and torrential rain has fallen throughout the Guanzhong area of Shaanxi and in southern Shaanxi. The Baoji-Chengdu line has been cut by landslides. As a result 8,000 passengers for Chengdu have been stuck at Xian and Baoji stations. To enable these people to reach their destination as quickly as possible, the Xian railway bureau has arranged these special runs with the permission of the Ministry of Railways.

Relief Group's Visit

HK211444 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Summary] Since Hanzhong Prefecture was hit by flooding, the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government have shown great concern for the lives and property of the people in the stricken areas. Led by Song Youtian, provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee member and vice governor, the provincial government relief work group arrived in Hanzhong Prefecture by helicopters on the morning of 20 August. After alighting from a helicopter, Song Youtian heard the reports from the responsible comrades of the prefectural CCP Committee and the administrative commissioner's office on the flood situation, flood control and relief work in the prefecture. He also immediately organized manpower to crash-repair some dangerous river embankments and ordered that planes be used to airdrop foodstuff to the masses trapped by flood and crash-rescue the masses in the dangerous places.

Subsequently, Song Youtian rushed to an airport to make arrangements for the foodstuff to be airdropped. Together with leaders of the prefecture and counties, he also flew in a helicopter to survey the flood situation in Chenggu County, earnestly comforted the trapped masses and looked into the specific measures to crash-rescue the masses from danger.

On the afternoon of 20 August, a large quantity of foodstuff was airdropped to the trapped masses in Chenggu, Nanzheng and Hanzhong Counties and some trapped people were evacuated.

More Heavy Rains

HK230631 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Summary] Further torrential rain fell in Lueyang, Ningqiang, Liuba, Mian and Hanzhong Counties in Hanzhong Prefecture on 21 August. Mountain torrents poured down, and the waters of the Han and other rivers rose. The maximum flow at the Hanzhong bridge at 0430 hours on 22 August reached 8,200 cubic meters per second. This was the second biggest flood crest on the Han since liberation.

Breaches in river embankments occurred in Nanzheng County and Hanzhong Municipality. The maximum flow on the Jialing River in Lueyang County reached 10,000 cubic meters per second on 21 August, and parts of the county were inundated the same night. Over 10,000 people have been marooned there.

Hearing about the serious floods in Hanzhong Prefecture, Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui telephoned responsible comrades of the prefecture on the evening of 21 August to find out the extent of the disaster and encourage them to continue to do well in fighting floods and carrying out rescue work. PLA units in the prefecture are making every effort to render assistance.

CCP Committee Meeting

HK230538 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee held a Standing Committee meeting on the afternoon of 22 August to discuss problems of fighting floods and carrying out relief work in Hanzhong Prefecture and in Feng County, which is under Baoji Municipality. The committee members first extended earnest concern to the disaster-stricken masses and the cadres, masses and PLA commanders and fighters engaged in fighting the floods.

The meeting pointed out: The flood is still very severe. The most important thing is to do everything possible to save the masses marooned by the floods, evacuate them to safety as soon as possible, and make proper arrangements for their food, clothing and housing. We must air-drop or transport food and clothing to those people who cannot be evacuated for the time being. The provincial antiflood command must strengthen leadership and mobilize the provincial departments concerned and the factories, mines and other units to do a good job in supporting the work of fighting floods and carrying out relief work. The public health departments must prepare drugs and organize medical teams to be ready at all times to rush to the disaster areas to prevent and cure diseases for the masses. The railway, highway and posts and telecommunications departments must check on the extent of flood damage to their facilities as soon as possible, carry out immediate crash-repairs, and ensure that traffic can flow freely.

According to information, the levels of the Wei and other rivers are also rising. The provincial CCP Committee demanded that the party and government organizations in these areas heighten vigilance, keep a close watch on the waters and make all preparations for fighting floods.

The meeting also decided that Vice Governor Liu Geng should lead a work team to comfort the stricken masses in Baoji Municipality's Feng County on 23 August. The team will help to fight flood and carry out disaster relief there.

Leaders' Comfort Cable

HK240548 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 24 Aug 81

["Text" of 23 August comfort cable from Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee and people's government to people in flood-hit areas]

[Excerpts] To the Hanzhong Prefectural and Baoji Municipal CCP Committees, Hanzhong Commissioner's Office, Baoji Municipal People's Government, Hanzhong and Baoji Military Subdistricts, and CCP Committees, people's governments, and cadres, masses and PLA commanders and fighters in counties that have suffered serious flooding: There have been many heavy and torrential rainstorms in Hanzhong and western Baoji since mid-July. Mountain torrents have poured down, rivers have risen fast, and many places have been flooded. In particular, the disaster has become still more serious since 14 August. Very great losses have been caused in lives and property of the state and people.

Since the disaster occurred, the leading comrades of Hanzhong Prefecture, Baoji Municipality, and the stricken counties and municipalities, together with the cadres and local PLA commanders and fighters, have gone to the frontline to lead and organize the disaster areas' struggle to fight flood and carry out relief work. Regardless of your own safety, you have evacuated the masses who had been marooned by floods, saved people's property, and also made arrangements for the masses' livelihood and revived production. You have thus greatly reduced the disaster losses.

At present the task of arranging the masses' livelihood and reviving production and construction in the disaster areas is rather arduous and heavy. In particular, there may be more flooding caused by fresh rainstorms. The provincial CCP Committee and people's government hope that the leading comrades of the party, government and army in the disaster areas and the cadres, CCP and CYL members, militia and masses will make still greater efforts to struggle against the disaster.

It is necessary to maintain high vigilance, do well in forecasting the flood situation, hurry to crash-repair and strengthen river embankments, and carry out the necessary evacuation of residents and materials, to prevent new disaster. The party and government leaders and the cadres in the disaster areas must do everything possible to rescue the masses who are still marooned by floodwaters and make arrangements for the calamity-stricken masses' livelihood as quickly as possible. At the same time it is necessary to organize the masses to help the departments concerned to crash-repair railways, roads and telecommunications lines that have been cut, to facilitate the shipment of food, medicine and materials to the disaster areas.

It is necessary to launch self-salvation through production. Inundated farmland must be resown, or sown to other crops, so as to minimize losses. Factories, mines and other enterprises that have had to stop work and production on account of the disaster must hurry to clean up and carry out repairs, resume production as soon as possible, and strive to recoup the disaster losses.

The provincial CCP Committee and people's government believe that the cadres and masses in the disaster areas, guided by the spirit of the sixth plenary session and led by the party committees and government, will be able to bring into further play dauntless revolutionary spirit, unite for battle, resume production, overcome the difficulties, rebuild their homes, and win new victories in the struggle against disaster.

BRIEFS

NINGXIA MECHANIZED FARMING CENTER--Yinchuan, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has established a 300-hectare center for mechanized farming in the eastern part of the region, according to the local bureau of state farms and land reclamation. The center, operating with 27 agricultural machines from the Federal Republic of Germany, hopes to raise per unit yields of wheat, maize, soybeans and sugar beets 50 percent to 100 percent. The machines are designed for the entire range of the farming process from soil preparation to pesticide application to harvesting, drying and transport. Since the machines arrived in March they have harvested 208 hectares of land and plowed and sown 190 more. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 9 Aug 31 OW]

XINJIANG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY--By the end of this June, the Xinjiang region had raised 9.15 million young domestic animals, an increase of 830,000 as compared with the same period last year, thus hitting an all-time high. By the end of this June, the amount of live-stock in this region totaled 32.91 million, an increase of 1.8 million as compared with the same period last year, thus topping the highest level in history. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 4 Aug 81 HK]

DEFECTOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW220027 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Report on press conference held by Taiwan defector Huang Zhicheng in Beijing on 20 August--recorded]

[Excerpts] My name is Huang Zhicheng. I used to be a major in the Taiwan Air Force and an examining officer with that air force's No 5 wing. Because I was dissatisfied with Taiwan's long separation from the motherland and in order to respond to the motherland's call for the peaceful reunification of the country, I departed Taoyuan airport in Taiwan on 8 August and landed at Fuzhou airfield at 0928 that day.

[Question by (Hughes Saxton), reporter from NEWSDAY of the United States] Since even two or three words in English for our listeners and viewers would be tremendously significant, I would like to ask a very simple question with a very simple answer. Do you think that the peaceful reunification of Taiwan with the rest of China will take place soon? You can say: Yes, I think it will take place soon; or yes, I hope it will take place soon. But just a few words in English for the people who are very concerned about this question.

[Answer] My answer to you is yes. [laughter]

[Question by journalist from (?YOMIURI SHIMBUN)] According to reports, some officials of the Reagan administration propose that the most sophisticated fighters should be sold to the Taiwan authorities. What are your views? How do you feel about the death of Chen Wencheng, a mathematician who came to Taiwan from the United States?

[Answer] If the Reagan administration sells the most sophisticated weapons to the Taiwan authorities, it would seriously affect the cause of our motherland's reunification. Concerning the death of Chen Wencheng, I was made aware of the story through hearsay and do not know the details; thus, I would not venture to present my own point of view.

[Question by (Victoria Graham), reporter from the ASSOCIATED PRESS] I would like Major Huang to tell us if freedom is restricted in Taiwan? And if so, how?

[Answer] I did not experience any restriction of freedom in Taiwan. However, if one wants to talk about politics and military affairs, one is restricted.

[Question by (Sandblin), reporter from the Miami HERALD] I remember that you made the point that Taiwan is better developed. Could you explain to us what the mainland can learn from Taiwan and vice versa?

[Answer] In the last few years the economy of Taiwan has developed rapidly; however, since the island lacks petroleum, coal, iron and other resources, the prospect for future development is rather gloomy. I hope Taiwan will be returned to the embrace of the motherland and the country will be reunified because Taiwan has been a part of China since ancient times. If reunification would come about, the mainland and the island could complement each other, and this would have a major impact on the development of the country.

YANG DEZHI RECEIVES, FETES TAIWAN DEFECTOR

OW211324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Beijing, August 21 (XINHUA)--China is to reinstate a system of military ranks. This was announced by Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, here today.

He said, "In order to strengthen the modernization program in the army, we are planning to reinstate a system of military ranks." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1527 GMT on 21 August transmitted an identical version of this item; however, at 1650 GMT on 21 August it sent a service message deleting this paragraph.]

Yang made the remarks while receiving Huang Zhicheng, a former major and flight instructor of the Taiwan (Kuomintang) air force who crossed over to the mainland in an F-5F Fighter August 8.

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In their cordial conversation, Yang said Huang's crossover was "a just and patriotic act."

Yang told Huang that "our country is building the four modernizations. You are young and vigorous and it is right time for you to serve the nation and the people." Yang also encouraged Huang to make contribution to the modernization of the people's air force.

Huang thanked Yang for the encouragement and said, "Our country has great potentiality for development and I'm confident of its future."

The reception was followed by a dinner Yang gave in honor of Huang. Present at the reception were: Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of General Staff; Yan Jinsheng, deputy director of the General Political Department; Cheng Jun, deputy commander of the air force of the Chinese PLA, and Wu Jianan and Huang Youshou, representatives of former crossover KMT navy and air force men.

YUNNAN COURT SENTENCES THREE 'KMT SPIES'

OW170924 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 17 Aug 81

[Text] The Kunming Municipal Intermediate People's Court of Yunnan Province recently sentenced three Taiwan KMT spies, who were arrested last January, to imprisonment.

Last December, (Wang Hanyi), a special agent chief of the intelligence bureau of Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense residing outside Yunnan, dispatched special agent (Ding Zhaoxi) to sneak into the country to collect intelligence. (Ding) made contact with (Qiu Huaizhu) and (Qiu Kaihua), two other spies who often supplied espionage agencies with intelligence and received money for their spying activities.

When the three Taiwan KMT spies were arrested, public security organs of Kunming Municipality also seized secret codes, chemicals and other tools for spying activities.

When faced with a host of evidence in court, the three spies confessed their crimes.

DOMESTIC PASSENGER PLANE EXPLODES: 110 KILLED

OW220947 Taipei CNA in English 0936 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Taipei, 22 Aug, (CNA)--A domestic passenger jetliner of the Far Eastern Air Transport Co. exploded in midair over central Taiwan Saturday, killing all 110 persons aboard, including a crew of six, police reported.

An official of the airline said the Boeing 737 plane, Flight 103, took off from Taipei's Sungshan domestic airport at 10 a.m. Taipei time for the southern port city of Kaohsiung, with 104 passengers aboard.

He added that the cause of the accident was not yet known, but the company sent a helicopter to the scene at 12:05 p.m. local time.

The plane was reported to have exploded near Sanyi, a town more than 150 kilometers (94 miles) southwest of Taipei.

PREMIER SUN ADDRESSES TAIWAN HISTORY CONFERENCE

OW241057 Taipei CNA in English 0951 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Taipei, 24 Aug (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said the China issue of today involves the demand of the Chinese people for the restoration of a free and democratic China on the Chinese mainland.

"I am completely convinced that only through unification under the three principles of the people can China become the pivotal force in assuring the security of Asia and the peace of the world," declared the premier in a speech Monday at the opening ceremony of the conference on the history of the Republic of China.

Sun said the superiority of the three principles of the people has been proved by their successful practice by the Republic of China during the last 31 years.

"Our achievements here have persuaded the Chinese people, including those under communist rule on the mainland, that the three principles of the people point out the only way China can choose to go now and in the future, and also serves as a successful example for underdeveloped and developing countries," Sun said.

Despite the arduous struggle it has to face the Republic of China is still forging ahead in the course of its national development, Sun pointed out, adding that both the government and people in the Republic of China remain confident in the recovery of the Chinese mainland and the defeat of communism.

Premier Sun called on all historians attending the conference to understand the whole picture (of China) and...pursue further research into the truth of the historical record.

"The fair and objective appreciation and evaluation of history depends on this," he said in apparent reference to Communist China's attempts to distort the history of modern China.

One hundred and forty-five Chinese and foreign scholars are attending the week-long conference, including 76 from abroad. Some of the attendees are the world's leading Sinologists.

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